

Can Canada Find Some Bigger Men? By WARREN SELLERS

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SOME of the things which Mr. Walter Lippmann has to say in these dangerous days to his American readers need to receive just as much attention from Canadians. When he tells the Americans that "a successful resistance by the Allies this summer is absolutely vital to the defence of the United States," he is also telling Canadians that the same successful resistance is absolutely vital to the defence of Canada; for the defence of Canada cannot be carried on by a United States which cannot defend itself. Many Canadians have been consoling themselves with the idea that the British Fleet cannot be defeated, no matter what may happen to the British Isles. This overlooks the fact, as Mr. Lippmann points out, that if Hitler had the British Isles in his power he would offer both the British and the French "a choice between a devastation—such as he has inflicted on the Poles—and the surrender, as a ransom from annihilation, of their navies and the strategic bases on which their navies depend." Nothing in that event would satisfy him except the actual possession of the British ships. Turning them over to the United States would be of no use; England and France would still be devastated. Scuttling them would be of no use; England and France would still be devastated. The Germans scuttled their own ships in 1919, and Germany was not devastated nor subjected to any penalty whatever in reprisal, because Great Britain and France and the United States are civilized powers. We need not cherish the slightest expectation that Germany would behave as a civilized power in any such circumstances.

With Germany in possession of the naval strength of Great Britain and France, the position of the peoples of North America would be perilous in the extreme. No amount of American economic resources can suffice to produce a new fleet in less than five years. The United States needs the resistance of the Allies "in order that we may be granted the time to arm for our own defence,"—and with it for the defence of Canada, for which no other nation can provide if Great Britain ceases to be able to do so.

Senator Meighen

THE story was current over the last week-end that a move was on foot to draft Senator Meighen for the Conservative leadership, an operation which would obviously involve his re-transfer from the Senate back to the Commons. The Conservative Party could do many things about its leadership which would be worse than this, but we are not certain that there are not one or two things that it could do which would be better. But one point is very certain. Senator Meighen in a recent speech in Toronto intimated that he had of late years felt obliged to devote his energies largely to the field of business. The reasons for this decision are, we presume, mainly financial. The remuneration of a Senator, like the sessional allowance of a member of Parliament, is obviously not intended to pay for the entire time of its recipient. Senator Meighen earns his senatorial salary quite as fully as any of the senators; but the Dominion could well afford to use a great deal more of his time and ability than he can at present give it. He would be of particular value if he could be employed to impart to our American neighbors something of that understanding of the relationship of the European conflict to the interest and security of North America, which they are at last ready to receive, and which few men could impart so ably.

The House of Commons

NEVER in its history has the Canadian House of Commons had the opportunity which it has today to establish itself as a great and vigorous power capable of exercising an independent and highly desirable influence upon the Government of the day. There should be no question of the score or so of Liberal members who occupy official positions having to do all the work and make all the decisions, while the 160 private members belonging to the same party do nothing but sit in their seats and vote "aye" on all Government proposals. There will be a natural tendency on the part of the Government to concentrate knowledge and responsibility in its own hands, and this tendency will be facilitated by the plan that much of the business that has to be done is so secret and confidential that it cannot be

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openly discussed even on the floor of the House. But it is most important that the Government should not be allowed to get away with any more of this sort of thing than is imperatively necessary, and that private members who have ideas and energy should be given ample opportunity to employ them in the country's service in spite of the fact that they do not carry the portfolios of members of the Cabinet.

In this matter there should, we suggest, be very little distinction between Liberal, Conservative, C.C.F., and Social Credit members. This is a good time to forget the needs of the campaigns for Social Credit or Socialism, which can be taken up at a more appropriate time when the Germans have been disposed of. As for the Conservatives, they had no policy in the last election except that they believed that they would be able to carry on the war more vigorously and more effectively than the Liberals. There is no reason whatever why every private member in the House, of whatever party, who sincerely desires the victory of the Allies, should not engage with equal vigor, and with equal right to attention, in the task of spurring the Government to the highest possible degree of activity, of making and criticizing suggestions for the improvement of our military effort, and above all of helping the Canadian people to get the feeling that their Parliament is performing ably and earnestly the tasks for which they elected it.

The End of Gangsterism

IT IS the habit of gangsters to wipe one another out. He who takes the sawed-off shotgun perishes by the sawed-off shotgun. But this does not prevent there being a constant supply of new gangsters. To ordinary reasoning persons it may seem strange that Signor Mussolini should be unable to perceive that by playing the game of his gangster superior, Herr Hitler, he is practically insuring the eventual slavery of his own country. It is quite impossible that the interests of two rival gangster governments should continue to be identical; and when the interests of Germany and Italy cease to be identical, Italy will have to accept the sacrifice of her own interests or take the consequences. Russia, of course, has long been prepared for a precisely similar eventuality, and may safely be relied upon to desert Herr Hitler just as soon as he shows signs of becoming greater than M. Stalin desires. But by all reasonable standards Herr Hitler should already be much greater than Signor Mussolini should desire.

Perhaps these autocratic rulers tend to see things in too personal a manner. It may be that Signor Mussolini is thinking, not of Germany and Italy, but

of Herr Hitler and himself. It may be that he is telling himself that Herr Hitler probably has not long to live, and that after his death, he, Mussolini, will be the surviving great gangster of Europe. But this is a risky calculation. Herr Hitler might have a successor, or Signor Mussolini might die first and have no successor. In any event, it is still permissible for us to be sorry for both Germany and Italy.

A Frank Document

ONE of the most striking things about the Sirois Report is its frankness. This is so devastating that it is not surprising that the Commissioners have themselves put on record that in order to attain it unanimously they each and every one of them had to throw overboard a number of the preconceptions with which they started work. The report admits, for example, that all the nonsense which has been talked about sectional grievances is just nonsense. The Maritimes are poor not because they are oppressed by Upper Canada but because they found nothing to replace the sailing ship business when steamships came in. The West is poor because it has a hard time selling wheat at a good price, not because of the machinations of bankers on St. James Street. The whole country is poor largely because of the abominable waste of public money on superfluous transportation facilities, carried out under a lunatic philosophy of providing transportation before we create production or arrange distribution. The process is not confined to ancient history; New Brunswick is particularly poor because of very recent excessive building of highways intended to permit the province to participate, against considerable geographical difficulties, in a suppositious \$300 million a year of tourist expenditure. As regards the railway situation, the Report admits, what every Canadian student of history knows, that when the Canadian Northern and the Grand Trunk Pacific were both striving to build transcontinental railways, efforts were made by both to avoid duplication, but, as the Report observes, "under the prevailing optimism and political pressure, the Government did not insist, and in the end gave generous assistance to both."

Frankness involves courage, and it was certainly courageous of the editor of the Winnipeg Free Press to condemn so vigorously a policy of railway extravagance which was ably supported for more than a generation in the columns of that distinguished journal. It was perhaps equally courageous—though here necessity may have aided—of Mr. King's Government to issue this Report at a moment while it is apparently still trying to plunge the country into a

THE PASSING SHOW

BY HAL FRANK

PERHAPS the reason why double bills continue at the film theatres is because the public likes to have one picture that is entertaining and one picture to hold hands through.

This is the first Spring
When I don't feel a thing.
Old War-weary Manuscript.

It may be that Hitler is wrecking so many houses and buildings in Europe because the ex-house-painter and paper-hanger fears that he may have to go back to his old job and is laying up a lot of future employment for himself.

And you will know it is Utopia, too, because you will wake up in the morning and won't involuntarily shudder before you pick up the morning paper.

But before the Americans enter the war they'll have to isolate their isolationists.

Timus says he really doesn't know which is the greatest, the imagination required to create a modern

woman's hat or the imagination required to recognize it as such.

Question of the Hour: "Does this newspaper headline mean we're winning or losing?"

The Americans are beginning to feel very uncomfortable. They have realized that modern war is a new kind of game and there's nothing to stop it from extending right up into the bleachers.

A Conservative reader says that if Britain is depending upon Canada in this war she is leaning on a broken reed. The simile is not quite correct, the reed not having been even given a chance to sprout.

Now that a Canadian newspaper says that this country needs a Churchill, we expect Premier King any day to appear in the House of Commons energetically smoking a cigar.

Esther says she is not listening to the radio war commentators any more. She says she is concentrating all her anger on the Germans.

↑ THE PICTURES ↑

Premier CHURCHILL has warned the British people that they must expect an attempt by Nazi Germany to invade the British islands. The Germans have over-run Holland and Belgium and at the time of going to press have made tremendous inroads into France. The British are prepared for the worst and are swiftly preparing their defences against an assault from the air. Above, centre, is the heart of the Empire, the Houses of Parliament and Westminster Abbey. Left, a London anti-aircraft gun, and right, Gordon Highlanders, in rehearsal, rushing to put out incendiary bombs.

further extravagance in the matter of the St. Lawrence Waterway. (Or there is the further possibility that the Government now desires to extricate itself from its St. Lawrence commitments, and looks upon the Report as providing an admirable excuse for doing so. We shall know the truth on this point shortly.)

In an able article on another page of this issue, Mr. Warren Sellers points out that if Canada is to get any value out of the illuminating picture of her economic position which is presented by this Report, she will need to have some bigger men to lead her than some of those she has at present at the head of her political forces. It is to be hoped, not only that such men will offer themselves, but that Canadians will have the wit to discern their bigness.

A Question of Method

WE ARE very far from maintaining that the Communist Party of Canada ought not to be outlawed. It was outlawed for several years under the operations of Section 98 of the Criminal Code, since repealed; and the chief objection to that outlawry was not that it was unjust but that it might at that time be unwise, and that the sentencing of several leading Communists to prison terms was certainly unwise. (The objections taken by serious defenders of liberty to Section 98 were not in the least due to the fact that it was capable of being used to outlaw the Communist Party. They were due not to its main principles, but to a number of highly objectionable powers conferred upon police authorities for its administration, powers which were quite as capable of being used for the badgering and repression of perfectly legitimate organizations as they were of being used against the Communist Party.)

Nevertheless we feel that the method by which steps are now being taken towards outlawing the Communist Party of Canada is a regrettable one. It has to be remembered that the outlawry, if it goes into effect, will do so as a result, not of a law enacted by Parliament in express terms, but of a Regulation adopted by the Governor-General-in-Council under an Act conferring very sweeping powers upon that body in case of war emergency. But there is still more serious objection. The outlawry will go into effect as a side issue of a criminal trial in which no charge was brought against the Communist Party and the officers of the Party had no chance to plead its defense. One or more of the persons prosecuted in this trial admitted membership in the Communist Party. It is possible that the officers of the Party would not agree that they were members or that the acts which they performed, and for which they have received sentences now under appeal, were done in the name or at the orders of the Party.

It is fairly plain that by this method of procedure any number of organizations of much less questionable legitimacy than the Communist Party might be brought into grave danger and even suppressed as a result of a false admission of membership by a non-member, or an ex-member with a grievance. It is equally plain that the kind of legitimate organization which is most likely to be harassed by such procedure is the kind which represents the interests of the working classes, and particularly of the most depressed and defenceless members of those classes. At this crisis in the nation's history, it is vital that we should make it as difficult as possible for the reasonable members of these classes to retain the idea that the dice are loaded against them in the courts.

An American View of Canada As A Fighting Nation

BY ELIZABETH H. ARMSTRONG

Miss Armstrong, who is the author of "The Crisis of Quebec, 1914-18," and of many articles on Canada published in various American periodicals during the last few years, has spent several months in the Dominion since the outbreak of war, and this article is the first result of her investigations. It was written prior to the rather sharp change in American feeling resulting from the rape of Holland and Belgium.

IN THESE dark days when across the Atlantic every man's hand is turned against his neighbor, we of North America are extraordinarily fortunate in being able to contemplate a future in which anything but a continuation of our friendly relations is well nigh inconceivable. This is true in spite of the fact that on the surface the two North American democracies are pursuing a widely different course, for the United States is aggressively, if somewhat uneasily, at peace, while Canada has freely and independently taken her place as a belligerent on the side of the Allies. What could give a more striking proof of the deep mutual understanding between our two countries than the full sympathy which Americans exhibit towards Canada's war effort at the same time that they passionately wish to preserve their own country from involvement in the European war?

In the past six months you in Canada have heard certain unfriendly voices from our side of the border loudly protesting against your participation. Some of these voices have even urged the United States government to tell Canada that as a North American nation she has no right to follow Britain into the present war. Loud as these voices may have sounded in Canadian ears, we in the United States realize that they represent only a very small minority and that the great chorus of those who are wholeheartedly sympathetic to Canada's following her own course would easily drown out the pipings of the critics if you could but hear them. For Americans are by nature "conditioned" to be interested in and sympathetic to what Canadians do. The days when we were mutually suspicious of each other are gone. We no longer live in a splendid isolation one from the other. Thousands of tourists cross and recross the border every year, and each one of them learns to know and like the people and the country they come to see. We ride in the same cars, we listen to the same radio programs and when we want to communicate with each other quickly for business or pleasure, like the typical North Americans we are, we never hesitate to telephone to one another. The very fact that used to irritate us most, your loyalty to the old British tie, has become almost a source of attraction in our feelings for you, as the extraordinary interest manifested in the United States for the royal visit to Canada clearly showed.

Canada More Serious

And now we see our Canadian neighbors engaged in a great war effort whose very magnitude impresses us. American observers familiar with Canadian conditions, and there are many more such experts on Canada than is currently realized, are very much interested in the changes the present war has brought about in Canada. Canada seems to us to have become much more serious since she entered the war. The visitor from the United States notices at once that the happy-go-lucky, carefree atmosphere so characteristic of North America has been succeeded by a grim determination to finish the task voluntarily assumed. It seems to be a general attitude which is shared by the filling station attendant and the banker, the waiter and the university professor. This attitude of serious resolve is even more impressive and revealing of Canadian feeling than the more spectacular glamor of the uniforms which are seen on the streets of Canadian cities.

It is not only the magnitude of Canada's war effort but its common sense character that impresses the American visitor. Many of us remember Canada's magnificent showing in 1914-18 when well over half a million men carried her name to all the battlefields of Europe. Splendid as that effort was, it had a certain hit-or-miss quality about it and seemed pervaded by a super-British patriotism which was willing to sacrifice the last man and the last dollar for the Empire of which Canada was an integral part. Today Canada's war participation is a planned affair, and the spirit of imperial self-sacrifice has been succeeded by a sober determination on the part of all Canadians that the interests of Canada must always be their first consideration. Money is being spent in a study of the economic and military needs of the war situation, and in keeping the men and supplies flowing to where they are most needed overseas. For instance, Canada is not wasting time and money today in training only infantrymen when there is also a crying need for airplanes, the men to fly them and the supplementary parts to keep them in the air. In the United States we heard a great deal of criticism of the Canadian government for being lukewarm and inefficient about the war effort during the recent general election. But familiar as we are ourselves with the necessities of partisan politics, we discounted a good deal of it and were not surprised at the immense verdict of confidence given the Mackenzie King government on March 26. Mistakes have doubtless occurred, but the very quiet and grim purposefulness of the war effort impresses outsiders much more than any flag-waving or ballyhoo.

Better Racial Feeling

It is decidedly striking to American observers long familiar with Canada that there is better inter-racial feeling now than in many a long day. It is a great contrast to the last war when inept handling of the French-Canadians, especially as to recruiting, the Ontario Bilingual School controversy, and the introduction of conscription, brought Canada to the brink of civil war. Today many thousands of French-Canadians are already overseas and English Canadians are frankly acknowledging that men from Quebec were among the most enthusiastic recruits for the first division. In repudiating Duplessis personally at the provincial election last October Quebec also seems to have turned its back on his policy of non-cooperation with the Dominion war effort and to have voted for racial good feeling and national unity within certain recognized limits.

But if Quebec is more inclined to racial peace, Ontario for its part is a great deal more tolerant of French-Canadians than twenty-five years ago, and tries to appreciate, even if it cannot fully understand, the French-Canadians' insistence on preserving their particular rights and institutions. The new era of better feeling between the two races is doubtless due to the fact that Quebec and Ontario no longer live in water-tight compartments with the connecting door carefully locked and bolted. The ease of modern communications has played its part here too in making neighbors out of strangers and in changing the dislike bred by ignorance into the tolerance and respect of acquaintance.

To us in the United States the betterment in interracial understanding seems largely, if not wholly, due to the English-speaking Canadians' vastly increased inclination to put the welfare of Canada above all else, even above that of England. As a result the viewpoint of the English provinces has gradually come to approximate the "Canada first" outlook which has so long characterized Quebec. Nonetheless, it does seem to outsiders as if the English-speaking Canadians would be well advised not to set too much store by Quebec's acquiescence in the Dominion's war effort. There is no



doubt that French-Canadians are as opposed to Nazi aggression as any of their fellow-countrymen of English speech, and as good Catholics are especially shocked by the treatment meted out to their defenseless co-religionists in Poland. Besides, they are universally opposed to any further extension of the Soviet system which has always been anathema in Quebec. For these reasons Quebec is willing to cooperate loyally in the Canadian war effort aimed at the defeat of the dictator powers, but she remains insistent today as she was in the last war that Canadian participation must be a voluntary one. The prejudice against any compulsion to send Canadians overseas to fight is deep and widespread, and pervades every class of French-Canadian society. To the outsider there does not seem to be the shadow of a doubt that if conscription were again actively proposed, Quebec would once again be a solid bloc of opposition to a measure which appears to all French-Canadians as an attack on what they consider their essential birthright, never to be forced to fight except in defence of their native land.

Many people in the United States unfamiliar with Canada seem to have believed that the Dominion's entry into the war simply meant that Canada was once again

merely following the lead of England. It is true, of course, that the deep emotional bond between the English-speaking majority in Canada and the mother country made any other course seem unthinkable in the moment of crisis. But those who have not followed Canadian constitutional development missed the great significance of Canada's first declaration of war in her own right, which to the present observer seemed to mark the Dominion's assumption of the rights and obligations of a separate North American entity. The fact that Canada chose to exercise her right to enter the war as a nation rather than as a mere British Dominion, following in the wake of imperial foreign policy, seems very significant for the future. Such a course would have been unthinkable in 1914, and the fact that it was actually followed in 1939, even though it may have been almost an afterthought on the part of the Mackenzie King government, seems to indicate that the days of automatic participation in all major British wars are fairly well over, and in any case reflects the growing North American self-consciousness among all types of Canadians.

It is particularly interesting that even some of the ultra-loyal and enthusiastic supporters of the war effort feel that the war begun in support of Britain will end

in a vast increase of Canadian patriotism. In the last war the Canadians born in the British Isles were the most enthusiastic for the war. The English-speaking native born followed close after because of their deep loyalty to the British connection, while the French-Canadians, sympathetic as they were to the Allied cause, saw no necessity of bankrupting Canada for the sake of the Empire and hence were lukewarm in their war enthusiasm. Today the picture is quite different. Canada as a whole entered the war voluntarily, not only because of the widespread feeling for England but largely because there seemed no other way open to a nation like Canada, closely bound to the British Commonwealth, if the ever growing menace to human liberty embodied in Nazi aggression were to be stopped.

Dignity of Government

While our two peoples have intermingled so freely in the century and a half of our separate existence that some historians feel that we form practically one homogeneous people on both sides of the almost invisible border, there are nonetheless differences that serve to mark our separate character. Americans from the United States are often asked in Canada whether they notice anything that really differentiates Canadians from their neighbors south of the border. It is hard to answer such a question, for the differences are hard to define in black and white. We speak the same language for the most part, and in general we are swayed by the same type of ideas. And yet, we are different one from the other with a difference that can be felt even when it cannot be described easily. We know and respect your attachment for Britain even though we gave it up ourselves long ago. We like the quiet way in which you enforce law and order and your sense of the dignity of

Murals in Our Public Buildings

BY ROBERT AYRE

(See above pictures)

THE visit of Edward Rowan, assistant to Edward Bruce, chief of the Section of Fine Arts, Washington, which is responsible for the decoration of federal buildings in the United States, and the exhibition of competition mural designs now being circulated by the National Gallery, stirred in the breasts of not a few Canadian painters the hope that their own government might borrow a good idea from south of the border. Why shouldn't the Dominion earmark one per cent of construction costs for murals and sculptures in buildings of the future? It might be done, but the trouble is that the future has been postponed by the war.

In the past, federal buildings have not been noted for their murals (though when you consider monuments and other memorials you realize that Canada is not blind to the official functions of art) but there are several notable examples in this country of the enrichment of walls in public buildings. The Stock Exchange in Toronto, with the impressive panels by Charles Comfort, A.R.C.A., is one. Another is the new Hotel Vancouver.

Jointly operated by the Canadian National and the Canadian Pacific Railways, the hotel was originally designed by the late John S. Archibald and on his death John Schofield, Chief Architect of the Canadian National, who was associated with him, took over the work. Canadian artists were given opportunities to decorate the building with murals and with designs on wood, metals and glass. The photographs on this page show some of the individual works.

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design, its color so keyed as to keep it flat on the wall, where all good murals should remain.

Upper Left. The Vancouver artist James W. G. Macdonald, D.A. (Edin.) was responsible for the mural across the west wall of the main dining-room. Lyrical rather than monumental, it is a fantasia on British Columbia characteristics—the sea, the beach, river, forest and mountain, fog and raincloud and the pouring sun, the life of the Indians—the forms symbolic rather than actual, and all intermingled in a continuous wavelike rhythm. Mr. Macdonald, who is a member of the Canadian Group of Painters, is represented in the permanent collections of the National Gallery and of the Vancouver Art Gallery. Works of his were included in the exhibition of Canadian art sent to the Southern Dominions in 1936, in the Coronation exhibition at Burlington House, in the Hundred Years of Canadian Art at the Tate, and in the Canadian exhibition at the San Francisco Exposition last year.

Lower Left. In one of the taverns, Lilius M. Farley painted the tropics fancifully, with South Seas dryads sprouting like decorative plants in the midst of broad leaves and heavy banana clusters. Miss Farley is a Vancouver painter.

Lower Centre. Valentin Shabaeff, formerly of Montreal, has carried out several decorations in the hotel, including a gold panel in the cafe showing two semi-nude women bearing bowls of fruit on their heads.

Lower Right. Beatrice Lennie, who executed the sculptured relief panel in the elevator court of the main lobby, studied in Vancouver, Boston and San Francisco. In 1934 she was head of the sculpture department of the British Columbia College of Art, associated with F. H. Varley and J. W. G. Macdonald. The panel is finished in tones of blue steel, brass and chromium, harmonizing with the cream marble walls and with the bronze elevator doors. The theme is definitely "Up".

WHEN words come from the heart
Who can tell?
Who hath no song to sing
Loveth well.

And I who ply the lute
Loud and long
Find men a mere excuse
For a song.

KATHERINE MARCUSE.

government which we are too apt to neglect. We are pleasantly impressed with your sense of political responsibility which brings intelligent, educated men into politics instead of abandoning that field to the mere spellbinder and the manipulator of majorities. We admire your solid knowledge and the calm genius you seem to have for using your talents and accomplishments in the governance of half a continent. We only wish that you would not be so impressed and almost overawed by the fact that we are so much bigger and richer than you are, for we feel that Canada has a distinct and valuable contribution to make to North American civilization. We in the United States and you in Canada are as mutually interdependent as are England and Scotland in the British Isles. We need each other's gifts and accomplishments. It is up to those who know and appreciate both Canada and the United States to keep the light of understanding between our peoples burning clear in these troubled days of war.

May 25, 1940

SATURDAY NIGHT

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The Nazi Challenge To Europe

BY B. WILKINSON

The Nazi Challenge, Dr. Wilkinson here asserts, is a challenge to the whole tradition of European civilization, with its Christian idealism, its reverence for mercy, truth and gentleness, its respect for reason. The author is a professor in the Department of History of the University of Toronto, and a well known writer on political and historical subjects.

THE strength of the idea that this is a "pot and kettle" struggle is remarkable. Like Charles II it is an unconscionable time a-dying. Democracy is waging a life and death struggle with an implacable and relentless adversary; it is faced with an unprecedented challenge, both within and without; it is attempting to preserve not only political freedom, but the very traditions and principles on which it was built up; and yet some few earnest democrats can dismiss the issue as that of another imperialist war! No wonder Clement Attlee recently declared that he was sick of hearing the phrase.

In face of this, no excuses are needed, it would seem, for raising once more the question of the issues of the present struggle. A clear knowledge of these is infinitely more important than the luxury of settling the peace terms before we have even begun to win the war. It is far more important that, like Cromwell's Ironsides, we should know what we are fighting for, and love what we know. And to know that, if we fail in fighting, what we love will be pitilessly and thoroughly destroyed.

The broad issue may be stated at once. England and France are fighting, not only for democracy, but for the European ideas and traditions through which democracy was evolved. Germany is attacking, not only democracy, but the whole traditional pattern of European life. Germany's attack is possible because she represents forces antagonistic to the European pattern which have been accumulating for many generations, and in all countries,—forces generated by bureaucratic governments and the power and fascination of the modern national state.

The struggle will be decisive because the triumph of Germany would bring about the triumph of these forces, summed up in the Nazi philosophy, throughout Europe, and possibly throughout the world. If democracy were defeated there would be no second chance. This war is, as the Germans themselves have proclaimed it, not simply a war of material interests, but a war of ideas. No one denies that imperial and material interests are involved; but deeper and far more important is the clash between two opposite and irreconcilable concepts of European civilization, which cannot longer exist side by side. Compared with this issue all others are academic and remote, however practical and immediate they may seem. In face of this Nazi challenge the duty of every democrat is clear. To say that there is good and bad on both sides is sheer intellectual defeatism. To refuse to take sides whole-heartedly is to lose democracy by default.

State Exists For Man

The struggle must be regarded in its historic setting. Both Nazism and Democracy are the products of historic forces; the one of modern nationalism, the other of deeper and older forces by which both nationalism and the modern state were produced. What the Nazis forget is that the state is a product of civilization, not its cause. By forgetting that the state exists, in the last analysis, for the individual, not the individual for the state, they have built up a philosophy which would destroy the very foundations of European life. It is not only a matter of political form; step by step the Nazi has advanced, by virtue of his initial error, to question all the values and beliefs which have gone to create the richness and strength of European civilization. Justice, religion, beauty, truth, as we have known them, have all been inexorably sacrificed to the Leviathan of the state. The Nazi triumph will not only be the end of a political order in Europe; it will be the end of the kind of civilization by which that order—and all democratic order—was produced.

Early European political order rested, not on the state-power which is the object of Nazi worship, but on the individual and the group,—on the fief and the manor, the craft and the borough, the university and the church,—something in which the individual could retain his individuality, not lose it as in the illimitable vastness of the modern state. Its strength lay, not in material prosperity or bureaucratic organization, but in neighborliness and co-operation. The average individual was wretchedly poor; but at least he could maintain standards of value independent of the state, and even of the church. He could conceive of freedom and of justice as individual rights. He could owe obligation not only to Caesar but also to God, and keep the priceless possession of an immortal soul and an immortal destiny of his own, not merely loaned him by the state for purpose of its own. Above all the individual evolved and sustained a belief in reason as the guide to human conduct and of public affairs.

This was the product of the European way of life just as much as it had been the supreme and inevitable outcome of the conditions of the Greek city state. It is the product not of government, but of self-government, not of authority and obedience, but of freedom and co-operation, not of führer-worship but of intelligent discussion. It is, indeed, a product of the market-place rather than of the study. It is necessary for conduct of affairs between equals, and is a product of such conduct. It gradually and inevitably permeated almost every aspect of European civilization and produced, in the end, the remarkable achievements of modern science. But its ultimate roots are in the public life not of a few individuals, but of the community. It can be killed by adverse political conditions, as it was in the Roman Empire. It lies at the very centre of the European pattern of life.

Dictatorship Is Decline

Whatever the virtues and defects of this pattern—and these cannot be discussed here—it has one supreme quality: It has been tried by experience through many generations of progress, and it has worked. Whatever claims are made on behalf of Nazi philosophy—and these have, of course, to be examined on their own merits—it has this much to be said against it: Wherever dictatorship has triumphed in history, it has been the fore-runner of decline. The rise of the modern state has complicated the political problem; but democracy has been and still is the attempt to adapt and extend the ancient tradition to modern conditions and needs. It represents the sound and scientific way of evolution; Nazism ignores the lessons of experience and destroys the legacy of the past. All its pseudo-religion and pseudo-philosophy cannot really conceal the shallowness of its roots or the dangerous nature of its ideals. The European traditions have at least sustained progress and created a limitless belief in progress in the West; Nazism offers a limitless prospect of bloody struggles and almost inevitable decline. This, not only by virtue of its declared principles and beliefs, but by the consequences of an unrestrained state worship on the political traditions of the West.

First and most fundamental of all, Nazism destroys

reason as the supreme guide in the conduct of human affairs. It is not only that reason is not a product of dictatorship, but that dictatorship and reason cannot indefinitely continue side by side. Dictatorship destroys the use of reason in the citizen and ultimately in the individual as well. The Nazi totalitarian state does not want reason in the subject, but obedience. The subject does not help to make decisions, but only to carry them out. The attitude of mind the Nazi wants is not that of simple understanding but of worship, adoration and surrender, like all dictatorships at any time. Not reason but mysticism becomes the basis of the state, mysticism which will replace discussion and understanding, so that the subject does not need to be consulted by the Führer or give his consent to the Führer's acts, but will feel a mystic unity between the Führer's will and his own. His will becomes the Führer's; he ceases to have a will (or reason) of his own. This gives some sort of dignity and purpose to the passivity of the totalitarian subject; but the ultimate destruction of reason in the German society will still be complete. There is a fundamental relationship between the ecstasy of the perfect Nazi product and the apathy of the Roman provincial of the fifth century, in spite of all the Nazi emotional appeal.

Protective Mysticism

Individualism is another European tradition the Nazi philosophy attacks. Instead of individualism there is the compensation of the common destiny offered by the mystic qualities of blood and soil. It is another protective covering for a sacrifice to the abstraction of the state, as futile in its ultimate achievement as the bread and circuses of Rome. Instead of the ideals of justice and freedom there are doctrines of expediency and efficiency, barely disguising the dependence of all values in the totalitarian community on the interests of the totalitarian state. Instead of Christian idealism there is paganism, waging a merciless war on the traditional reverence of such qualities as mercy, gentleness and truth. The fundamental reason for this, deeper even than the cult of brutality and power, is the absolute need

for the Nazi to deny the subject the protection and independence offered him by the belief in spiritual values and the overriding importance of the individual soul. The Nazi philosophy is and must be the irreconcilable antagonist, not only of Christianity, but of all religion not emanating directly and exclusively from the simple worship of the state.

This is why the Nazi challenge is so deadly. It offers not a modification but a destruction of the traditions of the west. The struggle is not between two different views of the European order, but between the European order and a tradition as alien and dangerous as that of Genghis Khan. The one has sustained European progress for a thousand years, the other is the worst product of modern confusion and despair. The one represents the most perfect balance in human society the world has ever seen outside the Greek city state; the other represents the death of individualism and the crushing out of all spiritual values beneath a cult of violence and power.

The strength and menace of this challenge should not be ignored. It rests not only on the deadly Prussian bayonet but on the fifth column of its adherents, active in every modern state. It has been built up of all the extremist and doctrinaire worship of state power which has permeated every class and every political party. The triumph of Nazi militarism would be a signal for all the unseen cohorts of Nazi philosophy throughout the world.

If the issue of the present struggle depended on reason, the triumph of democracy would be assured. The way of reason is the European and democratic way. But it is not the totalitarian way. That is, and always must be, the irrational and stupid arbitrament of war. The Nazi cannot banish reason from the community and accept it in international affairs. He cannot adopt the cult of brutality and force at home and not practice it abroad. The Nazi military machine must go forth to world conquest, guided by no restraints or limitations, until it meets a force equal to its own. That is the inexorable logic of the present situation, in face of which all other issues seem transient and small.

FROM WEEK TO WEEK

Saviors of Liberty

BY B. K. SANDWELL

THE business of trying to prevent undue encroachment by authority on the area of civil liberty during a time of war is an important and interesting one, but it has its difficulties if you do not happen to belong to that political section of the community which makes a business of capitalizing upon the grievances of the depressed classes. The writer of this column attended a conference in Montreal last Saturday and Sunday, composed of nearly 400 delegates and observers representing organizations of many different kinds, and coming from all parts of the Dominion, although Montreal naturally had a powerful majority. The experience was a most interesting and valuable one, and led to the establishment of a number of friendships for which the writer will never cease to be grateful.

The most interesting thing about the Conference was not in the Conference at all, but in the report of it in the Montreal *Gazette* the following morning, which formed the basis of the despatch sent out about it to the newspapers receiving the Canadian Press service. The only conceivable explanation of this report is that the staff of the *Gazette* must be under instructions not to report anything which might indicate to the Montreal public that there is anybody in Canada who is not full of enthusiasm for the prosecution of the war. As a result of this, the only speeches noticed by the *Gazette* in the main business meeting of the Conference were those delivered in support of certain amendments to the one resolution, amendments which, as the report itself indicated, received only a handful of votes. The speeches in support of the main resolution, which after one highly important amendment had been conceded, passed with practically no opposition, and could have been made unanimous by consent if the promoters had thought of it, were not reported at all, and only one sentence of the resolution was cited.

The speeches at the Saturday General session and at the discussion panels both on Saturday and Sunday, were far from being unprofitable, and were conducted on the whole in an admirable spirit, largely thanks to the dexterity of all the presiding officers. None of these, it should be added, belonged to the political element which has been referred to above. The participants in the discussion, many of whom were labor men, revealed a great deal of sincerity, and were able to bring concrete evidence of many cases of grave hardship, resulting from the Defence of Canada Regulations, to persons and organizations engaged in the entirely legitimate task of defending the interests of labor.

The Sunday afternoon meeting, which considering its difficulties, was admirably presided over by Mr. F. A. Brewin of Toronto, brought out a large attendance of persons who had not been noticed at any of the preceding general or panel meetings, and who seemed to be largely members of various youth organizations. Most of them had qualified only as "observers" by payment of a \$1 fee, as compared with the \$2 fee of the "delegates." This did not bar them from vigorous expressions of assent to or dissent from the various views expressed, but it has to be admitted that they did not apparently make any attempt to participate in the voting. The most interesting thing about them was their instant and perfectly disciplined response to the slightest hint from that amazingly accomplished master of ceremonies, Mr. A. A. Macleod.

Who Drew Resolution?

The origin and source of the main resolution was something of a mystery. High officers of several of the six societies signing the call for the Convention declared that they had had no hand in it and had seen nothing of it until it was distributed, in small numbers late on Saturday evening, and pretty freely about Sunday noon. It bore practically no resemblance to a much better drafted resolution which had been submitted by the League for Social Reconstruction, one of the participating societies. It consisted of two foolscap pages, the first of which was entirely occupied by rhetorical assertions. These extended down about a third of the second page, and were then followed by the operative part of the resolution, which was unobjectionable and indeed was actually strengthened by at least one amendment proposed and supported by the elements over which Mr. Macleod was not exercising control.

These elements, under positively brilliant leadership by Prof. G. M. A. Grube of Trinity College, first made an effort to get rid of the whole mass of

rhetorical verbiage, much of which was capable of almost any construction that an interpreter might desire to place upon it, by curtailing the resolution of all its rhetoric and reducing it to its operative parts. This was voted down by the Macleodites.

Discussion raged for hours over various other amendments, some of them from the lunatic fringe, and then the elder Mr. Smith proposed an amendment referring to the Chevrier judgment, which would have had the effect of causing the Conference at least to appear as though it were defending the Communist Party of Canada. When it became evident that this would cause an open split, Mr. Smith withdrew his proposal on a tip from high quarters. Prof. Grube then returned to the attack with a modified version of his original amendment, cutting out this time only the most objectionable of the rhetorical sentences, a sentence declaring that the necessity of preserving military security and guarding against espionage "cannot justify the assumption by the Government of power to curtail the constitutional rights and civil liberties of the citizens." At this point it again became evident that the resolution without this amendment could not possibly be passed without strong dissent. Mr. Macleod therefore gave the amendment his approval, and the meeting, which was perfectly ready to howl it down if he had given the word, adopted it with loud applause.

Military Necessity

This left only one phrase in the resolution which still contained a point which the opponents of Mr. Macleod would have liked to get rid of—the declaration "Affirming our conviction that in time of war, as in time of peace, it is necessary for the welfare of the people and the safeguarding of democracy that there be no curtailment of the basic civil liberties." The original Grube amendment sought to make this explicitly consistent with the paragraph referring to military necessity, by adding the phrase "not dictated by military necessity." But with the preamble clause amended in such a way as to eliminate the clear and over-riding declaration that military necessity "cannot justify . . . power to curtail the constitutional rights and civil liberties of the citizens," it was thought that this clause could be read in the light of the definite admission of military necessity in the preamble, and it was therefore reluctantly accepted.

So sublime was the apparent conviction of the majority in this meeting, to the effect that nothing which might happen in the war in Europe could possibly make any difference to the safety of democracy in Canada, that it was positively breath-taking to emerge from the Salle Dorée of the Mount Royal Hotel and listen to broadcasts describing the pounding of German guns upon French and British defences within 80 miles of Paris and the English Channel, and to hear Mr. Churchill declaring that "Interests of property and hours of labor are nothing compared to the struggle for a life of honor and a life of freedom to which we have vowed ourselves." The mentality of a considerable element in this Conference was unquestionably dominated by the idea of the class war; to them the current struggle is precisely what it is represented to be by Moscow, a manoeuvre of the great international capitalists to keep the working class in subjection. There was not much frank statement of this point of view in the Conference, but its assumptions underlay a great deal of what was said, and undoubtedly motivated much of the voting.

It will be extremely unfortunate if the idea is allowed to get abroad among the working classes of this country that the defence of their liberties is being attended to solely by Mr. Macleod and his followers. It is profoundly true that the burden resulting from any curtailment of civil liberties, necessary or unnecessary, falls with vastly greater hardship upon the working class than upon any other element of the community, and greatly increases the difficulty of the members of that class in preserving even the barest minimum of their economic rights. It was owing to this conviction that a great many members of the Civil Liberties Association of Toronto, the Civil Liberties Union of Montreal, the League for Social Reconstruction and other bodies whose patriotism is not seriously open to question, consented to participate in this Conference and to accept certain compromises in order that the work of the Conference might not be entirely fruitless.



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Camp Borden and Discipline

BY "PILOT OFFICER"

WE WONDER how many young wives there are from Canada's better-offish folks who would not sometimes thoroughly enjoy the spectacle of their husbands struggling daily with such humble domestic tasks as making beds, scrubbing out sinks, dusting furniture, sweeping floors—and shining their own shoes into the bargain.

And if their mates balked at such work, or attended to it indifferently, how they might relish being able by way of punishment to put them to work at even harder and more disagreeable labor, such as spending a night washing the grease from an oily black aeroplane or shovelling tons of snow from outside hangar doors.

Or if they could order their mates to be home and in bed by 11.30 sharp under penalty of an irksome week's detention by the fireside if they stayed five minutes too long by a sick friend, might it not give them a certain satisfaction that most wives, at moments, have secretly longed for?

Today at Camp Borden there are many young husbands, along with their more numerous bachelor comrades, who are living under just that sort of discipline. And they are not privates or orderlies who are required to perform these menial duties: they are commissioned officers of the Crown going through an ordeal of training—on the ground as much as in the air—to prove their worth as Air Force pilots and true, tough soldiers of the Empire.

Tops in Discipline

Nowhere in any of the services today—unless it be at Sandhurst or Cranwell—do commissioned officers undergo such rigorous discipline as in the Intermediate Training Squadron of the Royal Canadian Air Force at Camp Borden. It is to this Squadron that the hundreds of young pilot officers who have completed their elementary flight training at the flying clubs are sent to be trained to fly real service machines, fighters and bombers, under service conditions—and to learn not only how to be good pilots but how to be good officers and leaders as well.

The officer instructing the squadron is Flight Lieutenant W. R. MacBrien, a son of the late R.C.M.P. Commissioner Sir James MacBrien, and it is a tribute to his growing reputation as a first-class disciplinarian that MacBrien, still well under his thirties, has already earned the sobriquet of "Iron Bill".

"Iron Bill's" protégés may not always openly express their appreciation of their Chief Instructor's methods of discipline. Under his

direction life at Camp Borden—which is at best a sprawling collection of hangars and huts sprinkled among burning, shifting sand-dunes—has come to be faintly suggestive of the Foreign Legion for young pilot officers who not many months ago were either white-collared business men or rather casual college students.

Rough living quarters with 30 officers sleeping in a single room, regulations which require the officers in training to make their own beds, dust their meagre furniture and sweep the floors, and the rigid supervision of their personal activities, including a sharp check on their drinking habits, is all part of Iron Bill's routine in his program of tempering civilian-soft raw material into tough and hardened legionaries of the air.

Planes Are Expensive

His toughening process starts from the moment the young pilot officer arrives in Camp Borden, when he is hustled into the adjutant's office and told briskly to sign a brief document which he discovers is his "Last Will and Testament". From this grim introduction the incoming class is herded into a lecture room to hear a few calculatedly brutal remarks from "Iron Bill" himself.

"All we are interested in is getting our planes back. And I never want to see a miserable pilot officer draped over a beautiful engine. We can get more pilot officers than we need, but aeroplanes are expensive.... And while you are at Camp Borden let me warn you, don't stick your necks out! Life can be pleasant here if you make it so. If you won't... well, we have a system of punishments here that is not very pleasant. That is all."

Words like that may sound rather rough and discouraging, but even the most dense of Iron Bill MacBrien's pilot students seem to sense that what their Squadron chief is aiming at is something of that hard, impersonal British discipline that built the British Navy into the world's greatest and most efficient fighting force. If in this day of mechanized warfare too much stress has been laid upon scientific technique and organization, the R.C.A.F. at least is fully aware of the age-old axiom that without iron discipline there can be neither an army nor a victory.

Regardless of what they may say openly at the inevitable "grousing sessions" in their quarters, the great majority of student pilots fully appreciate the task that Flight Lieutenant MacBrien faces. Most of them will agree that what Canadian youth needs more than anything else, what will turn their resourcefulness and efficiency into a sure guarantee of military supremacy, is discipline.

Stout Heart Needed

Officers in training are liberally encouraged to make themselves as inconspicuous and at the same time as generally useful about the Camp as possible. They are required to attend every meeting of the Mess Committee, but despite the fact that they pay equally with their senior officers for their mess privileges they are forbidden to speak at the meeting or voice any complaints.

On days when really foul weather prevents flight training, and the weather has to be genuinely bad to



NOTHING EMPHASIZED THE GRAVITY of the Allied position in Europe so much as the change in the leadership of the Allied Forces. Gamelin, who had been built-up as a supreme military genius was replaced over-night by Weygand, one-time right-hand man of Foch. The reason? As far as could be learned, because the war of defence had become a war of intense movement and General Weygand, shown above as he visited Sandhurst some time ago, is a man who believes in action.

stop flying at Camp Borden, the pilot officers are put to work with soap and water washing down the aircraft they fly. Washing aeroplanes is a particularly disagreeable job. It takes a stout heart and a sense of humor for a man who a few months previously was a well-groomed young business executive to cover himself from head to foot with the grease and oil from an aircraft almost as big as a house.

When the task of washing aeroplanes is handed out as a punishment for the infraction of some training regulation it goes under the name of "hangar duty" and involves spending the best part of each evening for several days in the hangar grooming aircraft—and as often as not sweeping half-an-acre of hangar floor into the bargain. "Hangar duty" is bad medicine, and it is a brave young soul indeed—but they are not rare at Borden—who weighs beforehand the consequences and then decides to overstay his week-end leave and spend a few more hours with his girl if she is really going to be worth it. And it is a genuine tribute to the girl's charms.

Sometimes "hangar duty" can be truly tragic. Consider for a moment the sad case of Pilot Officer Mac—, who hails from the far Maritimes, and whose wife came to nearby Barrie to be near her husband at Camp Borden. P. O. Mac— received permission to spend his nights off camp, on the distinct understanding, of course, that he turn up promptly as usual for the dawn parade. One morning, however, he was three minutes late for parade. The consequences: three nights of "hangar duty" for the husband, three nights of loneliness for his wife. But "Iron Bill's" discipline had been served, and the show goes on.

Only in the officers' mess, when the day's work is done and the Camp relaxes, is the régime of discipline loosened up. Students may mingle with their instructors, talk shop and discuss their training, or slacken off and enjoy a glass of beer together.

But even around the mess the young pilot officer is expected to know his place. If the mess is crowded he must be ready to give up his seat to a senior officer, to stand aside on the stairs if a senior passes him. If the dining hall is crowded he must wait until his seniors have finished their meal before taking his place at the tables.

In the words of "Iron Bill" MacBrien, "privilege comes with service". Under his tutelage the young officer class is trained in the art of honorable self-effacement, trained into a spirit that embraces at once loyalty and respect for their senior officers and a healthy spirit of "camaraderie" among the entire officers' corps.

Alexander Knox, Canadian Actor-Playwright

BY H. ORLO MILLER, F.I.A.G.

ALEXANDER KNOX, young Canadian actor-playwright-author, whose play, "Old Master," achieved a signal success at the Malvern festival in England last August, finds himself today "back home" in London, Ont., his dramatic career halted by the European War. With a number of outstanding performances to his credit, and his future looking particularly bright, Mr. Knox returned to Canada when most of the Old London theatres were ordered closed at the outbreak of the war.

A son of the late Rev. W. J. Knox, Mr. Knox attended the University of Western Ontario, at London. A production of "Hamlet," staged at the University, in which he starred in the role of the dour Dane, under the direction of W. S. Milne, attracted considerable attention, and brought Mr. Knox to the notice of Milton Parsons, who offered the young actor an opportunity to play the Boston Repertory Theatre. Mr. Knox remained with the company for two years, at the same time gaining a good deal of journalistic experience, writing feature articles for the Boston Post.

Following the failure of the Boston company, Mr. Knox returned to London, and for about a year worked on the staff of the now defunct London Advertiser. At the end of this time, he left for England, where in the succeeding years he slowly but surely built up for himself a reputation on the English stage for careful characterization and delicate handling of difficult roles. He played small parts in two of the late Edgar Wallace's plays—"On the Spot" and "Smoky Cell." It was during this period that Mr. Knox published a novel "Bride of Quietness" (Macmillan's), also three detective tales, under an assumed name.

In Ben Levi's play, "The Jealous God," at the Lake, Alexander Knox played opposite Constance Cummings, and while the play did not take well, one more personal success was added to Mr. Knox's growing reputation. Following this production, Mr. Knox took an excursion into a new field, that of the cinema, playing the lead in Michael Balkan's version of Edgar Wallace's "The Ringer." The film was eventually titled "The Gaunt Stranger."

Last summer Mr. Knox returned home for a well-earned vacation, intending to go back to England to do another film in September. He

changed his plans, however, and returned to produce his own play, "Old Master," at the Malvern Festival in August. The production was a decided success, and elicited very favorable comment from all critics.

When asked as to his future plans, Mr. Knox intimated that he might return to England, "if conditions warrant it," with his new play, in which the management of the Old Vic is interested.

The young actor expresses acknowledgment of his indebtedness to his aunt, Mrs. E. Charlton Black (Agnes Knox), Snow professor of elocution and oratory at the University of Boston, whose encouragement was a bulwark of strength to him during the early part of his dramatic career, when he was treading the boards at the Boston Repertory Theatre.



ALEXANDER KNOX, Canadian actor and playwright, as he appeared in his own play "Old Master" at the Malvern Festival in England recently.

The Minister Who Has Fun

Even since this article was written a week ago, rumor has put her spotlight again on the Hon. C. G. Power, booking him for Canada's Air Minister.

THERE is something about being a cabinet minister at Ottawa that makes stuffed shirts out of ordinary fellows.

"Chubby" Power, Postmaster General of Canada, likes stuffed turkey but has been having too much fun all his life to pack his shirt full of straw, and act like anything but what he is—a rollicking companion and a first-class politician.

What is more he makes no bones about being a party man and a politician.

Even the bluest Tories like him. His own ministerial and political staffs rave about him without provocation.

Those paragraphs sound as if he were a good fellow. He is. It's not often that one runs into a federal minister of the crown who is so full of pep and ginger, who is so well liked by everyone and who can laugh at himself.

The Hon. Charles Gavan Power knows more about political skulduggery than most men in public life, since he has been an active participant in federal and provincial elections in the province of Quebec since 1917.

But he believes in change and improvement of the Elections Act making the publication of party funds and party expenditures compulsory.



Photo by Horsdal.

R. B. HANSON, M.P., who leads the Conservative Opposition in the Canadian House of Commons.

The trouble is that one who doesn't know him thinks his whole plan as proposed in the last Parliament, and probably ignored in this, is just so much eyewash.

But to the member for Quebec South it makes common sense. Elections are too expensive and becoming more so.

A curtailment of expenditure would make things a good deal simpler and would prevent every hanger-on from holding out his paw for money that has to come from somewhere.

Mr. Power feels that a Bill to cleanse elections would be accepted by everyone but the trouble is that neither party will trust the other; each expects the other to cheat.

The small groups are certain that both major parties are only shadow boxing when they talk about cleaning up election abuses.

How It Would Work

This is the way publication of election expenditures would work ac-

BY L. L. GOLDEN

cording to the big boss of Quebec Liberal organization.

"A poll leader, or leader of a township or a parish leader, won't move until he gets say \$100. That man is usually a person of some standing in the community. The money he gets has every desire to keep a secret. If for no other reason this person, who is perhaps a storekeeper, would never ask for the money nor would he accept it if he knew that it would be published in a blue book for everyone to see.

"And as for the young lawyer who gets \$100 or \$50 for a speech! Why he wouldn't think of having that published for all his friends and clients to see. As we have it today these men, who are paid for campaigning, after fifteen years will come down to Ottawa and demand a judgeship for party service—party service for which they have been damn well paid."

Major Power is a lawyer himself. The postmaster general denies he is a moral upholder in wanting to cleanse elections.

Here is the way he puts it: "I believe in reforming the Election Act with a view to spending less money by the candidates. Not so much because I'm a moral upholder, you understand, but because a great deal of the expense is unnecessary, wasteful and demoralizing."

Not that anyone ever accused the Irish-Catholic power in French-Canadian Quebec of being a moral upholder. He just wanted to make sure no one could impute unlikely motives.

"Let me give you a real example in the last federal election," he told the reporter. "For some reason everyone thought you couldn't pay for vehicles to haul voters to the polls. That is not so, of course. The result was that the election in Quebec cost a hell of a lot less money. That impression that we were able to give people that the law was changed and we couldn't pay to get voters to the polls saved a lot of people a lot of money. Of course with the snowdrifts we couldn't drive the voters to the polls anyway."

Despite all the above Mr. Power feels elections are less corrupt than they were when he was a boy.

"Why, I myself saw, when I was a youngster, men stand in front of the polling booth and go from one man to another upping the price of his vote from \$5 to \$10. Then after accepting the money the voter voted secretly anyway. There's none of that now. At least that I know of. You don't buy individual votes any more."

Chubby Power's Power

There is an interesting story behind the reason for having an Irishman run Quebec.

It's not because he speaks the best of French. Being brought up in Quebec with a father who spoke French there is no reason except one for the Irish accent in the French language. The French-Canadian loves to hear an outsider trying his best with the language. "Chubby" refuses to admit it, but it's good politics to speak French so that every Quebecois knows that here is a man who is trying his best to speak to us in a language not his own.

"Chubby" Power's family have lived in Quebec since they came to Canada in 1890 from the south of Ireland. His father was a member for the same constituency for twelve years, being defeated only once. The present member of the House of Commons has not been defeated in seven elections. He was first elected to the

House of Commons in December 1917.

When Mr. Power came back from overseas full of shrapnel, eighteen wounds of it, in September 1917, he stuck by Sir Wilfrid Laurier when almost no exception every soldier was fighting the Liberal chief on the conscription issue.

It was not merely conscription that he fought. He really stumped the country with Sir Wilfrid out of personal loyalty to the man his father and he had the outmost confidence in and whom they both worshipped.

It has paid dividends.

Major Power has been intensely interested in Quebec since those days. He has been the actual as well as titular head of the organization in that province, federally and provincially, since the defeat of his party by Mr. Bennett in 1930.

To outsiders the leaders seem to be M. Lapointe and M. Cardin.

They have much to do in the election. Lapointe provides the fireworks, Cardin the quick turns. But the man who holds the whole machine together and keeps it functioning with as little friction as possible is Power.

There is another angle of the 1917 election which Mr. Power did not tell the reporter but which he learned from other sources. That is that Major Power's father, who was more than comfortable, paid the expenses



HON. CHARLES GAVAN POWER

to an officer in the Canadian Army Medical Corps. He says he has proof that he was a good batman.

One day his father was talking to Sir Sam Hughes. Sir Sam asked Mr. Power how his three sons were getting on in the army. He told the defence minister.

"And you say he's a private?" asked Sir Sam.

"That's right," answered Chubby's father.



AT THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT. Premier King, dashing eagerly into the Canadian House of Commons to report on the progress of his war effort.

for Sir Wilfrid's tour across Canada. Add to that a heavy handout for party expenditures at a time when Quebec stood all alone.

Little wonder that politically conscious Quebec likes Power. Nor is it surprising that his riding, which is 95 per cent French-Canadian, returned him with a majority of 10,912 March last. In 1935 his majority was little over 4,000.

Political Pull!

The manner in which Major Power served overseas in the last War and got his commission illustrates the man.

He was a lieutenant in the 8th Royal Rifles in Quebec at the outbreak of the war. He had graduated from Loyola College and Laval University. He had played senior hockey for the great Quebec team together with two of his brothers, Rockett and Joe. Chubby played the old position of rover.

He was anxious to get overseas. He enlisted in the ranks in 1915 and, of all things, went to England as batman

"We'll see about that then." Hughes wired to England: "FIND CHUBBY AND GIVE HIM A COMMISSION."

"So you see," says Major Power, "I got my commission as a result of straight political pull."

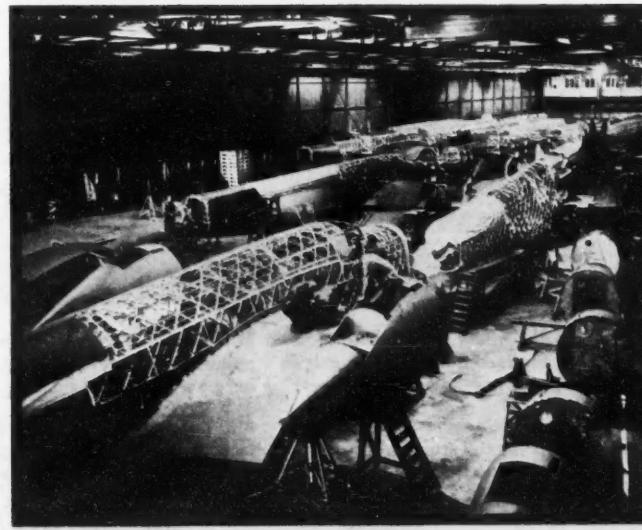
When Mr. Power was appointed Minister of Pensions and National Health in 1935 the veterans' organizations were happy. They got a break through the revision of the Pensions Act, and the amendments to the Veterans' Allowance Act.

They knew him as a man who was wounded on two occasions and who won the Military Cross for distinction in the field.

Today Mr. Power doesn't look 52 years of age. He has plenty of zip. He loves politics. He is intelligent and has first class judgment. His three children are grown. One is at Loyola. Another son is taking law at McGill, and the youngest, a daughter, is taking an Arts course at McGill.

The future? Chubby Power doesn't want a senatorship or a judgeship.

"Politics is a disease. And I got it bad."



A GREAT DRIVE is being made by England to double her aircraft production as one of the most effective methods of winning the war against Germany. Typical of hundreds of aircraft factories throughout Great Britain is this, showing Wellington bombers, with their geodetic construction, being assembled.

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Farewell Uneasy Bliss

BY WARREN SELLERS

NEARLY a year ago the Hon. Maurice Duplessis, at that time Premier of the Province of Quebec, stopped at Montreal on his way back to Quebec after one of his fruitless pilgrimages to Ottawa. Crossing the foyer of the Windsor Hotel he was hailed by an acquaintance who commiserated with him on the reported failure of his mission. Such sympathy from a source so close to St. James Street was too much, and with Gallic fervor, fluency and appropriate gestures, M. Duplessis unburdened himself. "My heart bleeds for that Mr. King," he concluded. "He is one so tender and compassionate. Every morning he rises from his so comfortable bed, looks out on the world and says, 'My poor Canadian people. Five hundred thousand of you are out of work and without sustenance and alas! I can do nothing.'"

Disregarding the magnificent sarcasm of Mr. Duplessis' remarks, this statement of sentiments does Mr. King credit and in no way exaggerates his impotence, or that of any other Prime Minister, in the matter of immediate and adequate assistance for the relief of the distress of unemployment. But actually there was something that Mr. King could do, and at that time he had already done it. By Order-in-Council dated August 14, 1937, there was appointed the Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations, with broad terms of reference charging it with inquiry into the nature of our present discontents and an appraisal, complete in every particular, of our national accounts.

The report of that Commission has now been delivered. It carries the emphasis of being a unanimous report, signed by four eminently capable commissioners of widely differing background, training and sectional sympathy, and is well documented by the fruits of the labors of a most competent research staff. Its true value and the full public appreciation of it, will become increasingly apparent. It is unfair to say at this time, as do some ungenerous critics, that Dr. Sirois is a man who Mr. King thought was somebody else and wished he hadn't.

A Case for Cool Heads

When a man, traveling in a strange country and overtaken by nightfall and tempest, finds his feet sinking into a morass, he does well to keep his head, to cease from the struggling which can only mire him deeper, and await the coming of the dawn. Mr. King's ability to keep his head is proverbial, and is respected in particular by his political opponents. Dr. Sirois and his colleagues have brought the full light of their researches and inquiry and have pointed out the firmer ground that lies immediately ahead. It remains for Mr. King and his Administration to regain the highway



FORTY THOUSAND of England's unemployed are receiving special instruction and training at 14 Ministry of Labor Training Centres. Here a small fraction of that 40,000, who will be absorbed into the munitions industry within the next year, busy themselves in a Waddon canteen during lunch.

from which we have strayed, not by wild struggles and a leap in the dark, but by the old-fashioned but still the best means of locomotion, that of placing one foot squarely in front of the other.

The full scope and principal recommendations of the Sirois Report were outlined in these columns last week. No brief review, however, can do it justice nor dispose of the necessity of its being read by every intelligent citizen. Some may be encouraged to embark on that task by the fact that the language in which it is couched sets a high standard of literary excellence. Notwithstanding the formidable nature of the subject matter, this report is not only required reading but pleasant reading.

Its contents will provide the material for full and frequent debate, and no section of it deserves closer study than that dealing with the condition of the public accounts of the governing bodies of this country, Dominion, provincial and municipal. Many attempts have been made in the past to present these figures on a strictly comparable basis from which logical conclusions could be drawn; until now all have failed in one respect or another, so that ignorance has persisted in the face of strong suspicion and has constituted a bar to remedial action. With the passing of ignorance goes uneasy bliss.

Getting Something Done

More important than how we arrived there is the fact that we are in our present position and undisputedly headed in the wrong direction, or in

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one of several wrong directions. The most vehement controversy centres around the question of which wrong direction we are headed in; that accounts for the variety of opinion as to which way we should turn for the right road.

Since the Sirois Report became public last week there has been expressed a variety of opinions as to its merits.

It is going to fulfil its early promise of being the most discussed report of a Royal Commission in Canada.

You can dismiss it easily by saying that it is the brain child of four liberals, none of them from Ontario and each of them with a desire to take some particular concession home to his own section of the country; to do that is to belittle the men without taking the trouble to examine the evidence.

Or you can criticize the research which professes to expose the condition of our economy; to do that is to deny the accuracy of what is essentially a mathematical process.

More deadly still, you can concede the verisimilitude of the picture, command the judicial nature of the recommendations but completely damn the entire undertaking by claiming necessary pre-occupation with the conduct of the war.

On the day that the Sirois Report was tabled in the House of Commons and released to a public pre-occupied with the swift current of events in Europe but not wholly unappreciative of this event nearer home, the Speech from the Throne indicated that the federal government would seek power to inaugurate national unemployment insurance in Canada, thus implementing one of the major recommendations

of the report.

Bearing in mind that the results of the research fundamental to this recommendation had been in Administration hands for many months, it is reasonable to place some credence in the report that, but for the hail and farewell nature of the last session, such legislation would already have been on the statute books. There it might stay, awaiting proclamation until the amenities had been observed and a Dominion-Provincial Conference had sat to discuss and consider the Report of which it forms part. And that may well be the procedure at this delayed date.

Similar action may be offered for legislation arising out of further recommendations, as for instance, youth training or facilities for the marketing of certain primary products and direct federal aid to such industries as agriculture and fishing.

But what of the backbone of the Report, the clearer definition of the respective spheres of interest of the Dominion and provincial governments, the need for some nearer equating of social responsibilities with revenue sources and taxation powers? Must these wait indefinitely on the plea that the hay must be got in before the barn is repaired? It is just possible that, subjected to new stresses and strains, our barn won't hold together long enough; or that any storing-up job done now will prove inadequate until we know the size of the crop it will have to hold. "It is impossible to forecast developments, but with the knowledge we now have of the vulnerability and weaknesses of the economy, we know that our economic and fiscal policies must be adapted to meet current conditions and to prepare for possible emergencies." (Report, Book I, page 201.) Most of the answers are all there for those who will take the trouble to read the body of the Report as well as the summary of recommendations at the end of Book II.

It is perhaps natural that the broad financial proposals advanced, that the Dominion assume provincial debt service in return for renunciation by the provinces of certain fields of taxation, should give rise to a wail of anguish in certain quarters. Not a little of the unseasonable bad weather which has afflicted Toronto in the past two weeks is freely ascribed to a disturbance centering on Queen's Park. To a politician money is money, and the handling of it, even on an in-and-out basis, imparts a certain prestige and commands respect, even subservience. It would be ingenuous to assume that taking over 30 million dollars of annual liability for 30 million dollars of revenues is an even deal in the eyes of one whose continued existence depends upon the amount of respect and even subservience he can exact.

Need for Bigger Men

And that holds good in every section and subdivision in the country. The Sirois Report has fittingly stressed the need of a bigger national income and bigger national revenues for the economic security of this country. It may well be, too, that we shall have need of some bigger men.

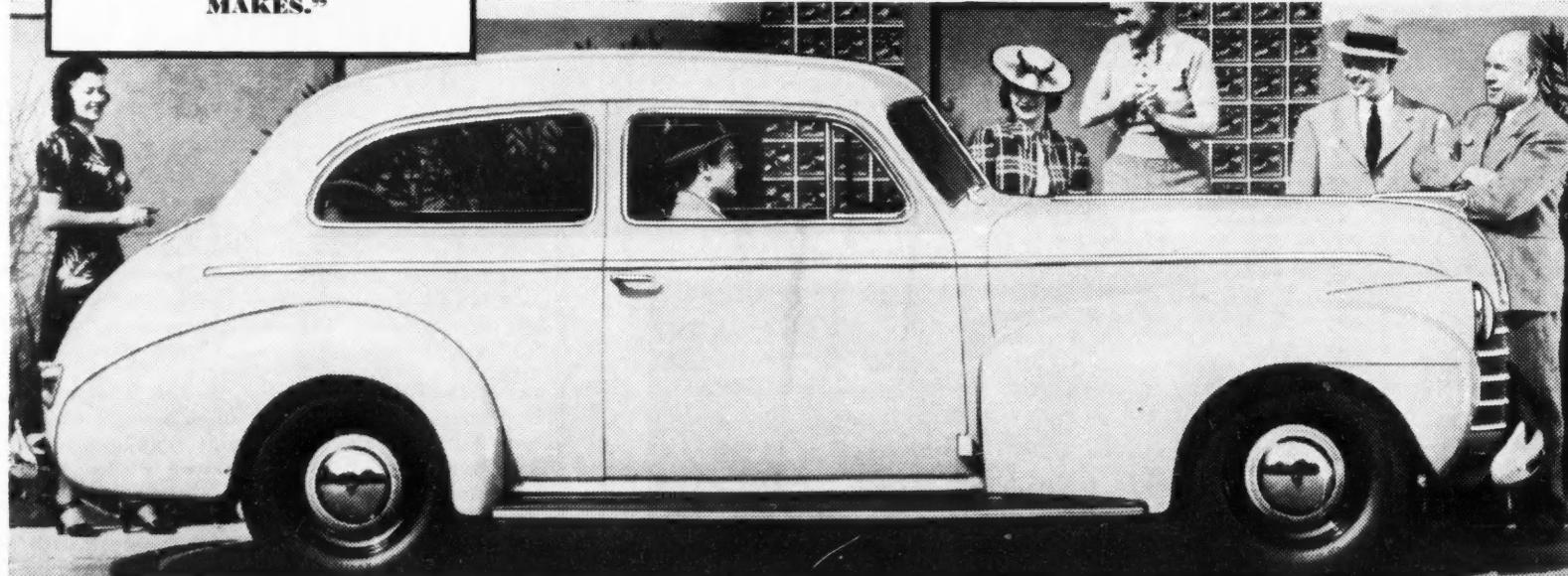
It has often been said that Mr. King is unduly appreciative of the position which he will assume in Canadian history. That is fair comment, but on Mr. King's behalf it may be said that, if true, he comes by it honestly. But Mr. King's particular niche in history will be selected not alone by consideration of his many years of office and, we believe, the successful direction of Canada's part in this war, but also by the manner of his disposal of the Sirois Report.

But one man is not enough. There must be others, with each one properly concerned of the place to which he will be relegated in historical perspective. Those men whose labors at Quebec in 1864 and in London in 1866 gave us that Act of 1867 were big men and worthy to be called Fathers of Confederation. It will need men of equal stature to handle successfully the task of re-confederation in 1940.

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Coming Revolution in Agriculture

BY STEWART C. EASTON

In continuation of the articles by Sydney B. Self on the effects of the Chemical Revolution on manufacturing industry, we now present two articles on the same Revolution as it is making itself felt in agriculture, a department in which its importance to Canada is even more obvious and direct. The author of these articles is a Canadian who has gained an international fame as an expert on the new science of Farm Chemurgy.

AS MR. SELF has shown so convincingly during the last few months in the columns of SATURDAY NIGHT, the Age of Chemistry is upon us. The raw materials built up by nature over millions of years and secreted in the earth will no longer be used in their original state, but transformed by the chemist into quite different compounds better adapted for the use of man. In the course of his articles, Mr. Self did full justice to the work of the Research Chemists in their quest for new uses for coal, petroleum and lumber, showing how even the most apparently useless by-products can be utilized. In these two articles I want to speak of the significance of this research for Canada, and especially its ultimate effect on the whole problem of agriculture, not only in Canada but on the whole continent.

Every stationary organism has the power of converting solar energy into substance by the process of photosynthesis. The protoplasm or vital constituent of a plant is enclosed by a thin protective wall or envelope. This envelope consists of almost pure cellulose. No plant can exist without this cellulose and all possess it to a greater or lesser degree. Large stalky plants, such as bamboo, sugar-cane, corn and flax, have a very high percentage which is readily available, whereas the ordinary garden vegetable contains too little to be worth extracting. But the total cellulose available per cubic foot of any green plant is small, compared with that obtainable from almost any kind of tree. This is due to the large quantity of moisture stored up in the annual plant, while the tree goes on accumulating cellulose year after year, only absorbing relatively small quantities of moisture.

So it comes about that the industrial chemist, looking for sources of cellulose, is apt to prefer the tree with its 60% cellulose even to the flax with its 82%. It would seem therefore that annual plants could hardly be used profitably as a source of cellulose unless there were a shortage of trees. There is however another aspect to be taken into consideration. The cellulose in trees is so tightly compressed that extensive equipment and machinery are necessary to extract it in addition to the chemical agents, caustic alkalies and bisulphites, and the necessary electric energy. Though it is certain that such a violent process will not be necessary in the case of the annual plant, the chemists have not yet perfected the means by which the latter can, in fact be profitably utilized. Experiments have been carried on continuously for many years in the United States, in the attempt to extract cellulose from corn stalks. Excellent results from the technical point of view have ensued, but there is still a gap at present between the costs of tree and corn stalk cellulose, even though corn stalks have been obtainable at a very low price. The gap, however, is closing a little every year, and it is confidently expected by Professor Knight, whose researches have been the most important in this field, that before very long technical progress will have reached the stage where it will be possible to extract cellulose not only from corn stalks but from various kinds of straw, and at a sufficiently low cost to make its use in many cases preferable to that of the slower growing tree.

Farm Chemurgy

Mr. Self has gone sufficiently into the subject of the utilization of cellulose in industry. It is not of course used in its natural state since it is apt to char and decompose before it can be melted or softened for moulding. As a rule it is combined with acetic acid to form cellulose acetate.

The second most important non-nutritive constituent in most plants is furfural, used for many purposes in industry, notably as a source of aldehydes. These, in addition to their employment in the refining of paints and lubricating oils and in numbers of processes where a hardening agent is required, are used in the plastic industry itself for the making of new materials from animal protein as described below. Industrial alcohol may be obtained from a variety of plants, notably the potato, while straw gas, phenol and pitch may be extracted from straw.

Age of Metals Going

Apart from the use of farm waste products in industry, plants grown today primarily for food will certainly be grown in the future mainly for use in the "Farm-Chemurgic" industry, as it has been named. Foremost among these are those plants which store up oil within their structure. The soya bean is one which lends itself peculiarly well for this purpose. Mr. Ford has already built tractors almost entirely from this one plant, only a minimum of actual metal being required. Manchukuo is still the greatest soya bean growing country in the world. When I was in the East in 1931 at the time of the "Shanghai Incident," it was common talk that one of the main reasons for the Jap-

anese attack was this potential source, amongst other things, of nitro-glycerine required in the armaments industry, and certainly there was some truth in this story. The great negro scientist, Dr. George Washington Carver, has already invented over three hundred uses for the humble peanut, many of them already economically profitable.

Finally there is yet another source of raw material for this industry in the actual food now consumed by farm animals and largely wasted. An average 100 lbs. of hay, (dry matter only) has the following analysis:

12 lbs. of protein
40 lbs. of carbohydrates
20 lbs. of cellulose
10 lbs. of furfural
8 lbs. of lignin
10 lbs. of humus

Of this only the protein and carbohydrates are actually required by the animal as food. The remainder is excreted and largely wasted. I can foresee the time, not so very far distant, when the farmer will take his hay to the factory, to be separated into its component parts. The protein and carbohydrates will be returned to him as stock feed and the lignin and humus as organic manure for his soil, while the factory will retain the cellulose and furfural for industrial purposes. At today's prices of 20c and 10c respectively, the value of these two alone would be \$5 less the cost of extraction, considerably more than the maximum value of \$1.50 for the whole hay as raw feed.

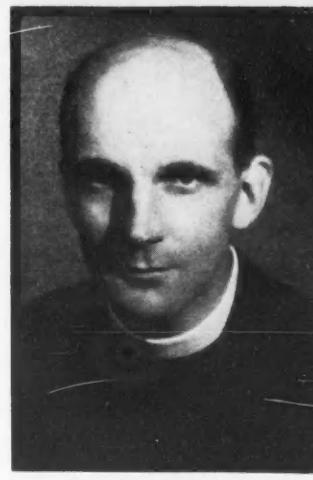
Unused Milk Values

So much for the plant as potential raw material. But the farm has also its animals to be considered both in their lives and in their deaths. Carrion of animals have always been used as natural raw materials, little of their bones, their hides or their hair being wasted. But unused milk products are far too valuable already today to be fed to pigs raw, since the latter can only convert into flesh a comparatively small percentage. All mobile organisms store in their bodies not cellulose like the plant, but proteins, carbohydrates and fats. The protein with its basis of nitrogen can readily be converted by chemistry into the synthetic equivalent of what the animal produces, by its organic processes, e.g., wool, silk, hair and hides.

Italy, with its large cattle population and extensive acreage of rough pasture unsuitable for arable crops, was the principal pioneer in this field. Germans and Italians for many years have worn suits made from the casein derived from milk. I saw my first milk suit over ten years ago when its inferiority to real wool was very noticeable. Today it would take an expert and chemical analysis to detect the difference. But casein when available in sufficient quantities has innumerable other uses. Any really handsome tooth-brush reposing in your toilet cupboard is likely to have seen its first beginnings within the udder of some friendly "bossy," transferred into its present glossy state by the chemists using the skimmed milk once fed wholesale to our pigs.

The age of metals has not been with us very long, a bare 150 years out of all history. Yet we have depleted the earth at an alarming rate when we consider the aeons of time yet ahead of us, before the "heat-death" of the planet so confidently predicted by our physicists. While it is broadly true that these metals created by nature over millions of years are never actually destroyed, only changed in form, we have certainly hidden enormous quantities of them in inaccessible places. How much of the metal expended in the last war and now rapidly being expended in this, is in a form suitable for salvage? How much more has rusted away on forgotten scrap heaps or been sent to the bottom of the sea by torpedoes? We and our children shall not be asked to pay the price, but in the end posterity will. We cannot as yet duplicate nature's methods in creating actual new metal, but chemistry has shown us the way to make substitutes. And after all what is a substitute? Surely it is only something of inferior utility which can be used instead of its superior counterpart either on account of its lower price or its scarcity? If we can use nature's raw materials to create a wood-like product that neither chips nor wears, that is harder than the hardest wood and can be dyed to give the rich warm appearance of the finest wood, which is the superior article and which the cheaper substitute? Surely wood itself becomes so.

But in Farm-chemurgy we believe we have the answer. The city dwellers can have their cheap foods, since the



THE RADIO CANON. The Rev. J. E. Ward, recently created a Canon of St. James Cathedral, Toronto, is the first Anglican cleric in Canada, and perhaps in the Empire, to receive that honor chiefly as a result of radio work. His broadcasts every Sunday evening from St. Stephen's Church have reached a huge audience for nearly twelve years.

returns from food will not be the sole nor even the principal source of income. The fortunate owners of rights to exploit metals they did not produce will lose their easy wealth, while the infinitely more numerous farmers will take their place as true producers. They will grow the metals required by industry; and the users of metal products—automobiles, refrigerators and even saucers and kitchen utensils—will pay them no more than for nature's metals of today. With his two sources of income, the farmer will at last be independent and the law of free supply and demand will be allowed to take its course. And maybe—when it ceases to be possible to buy farmers' votes by threats or promises—maybe then we shall even have a Democracy!

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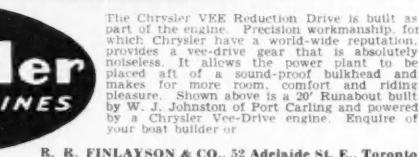
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Photogenic Fiction

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

NIGHT IN BOMBAY, by Louis Bromfield. Musson. \$2.75.

"NIGHT IN BOMBAY" is a good deal like a night at the movies. It's long and high-colored and swarming with types. It has a Grand Hotel plot. Its characters are very good, or very bad; very rich, or down to their last diamond bracelet. Its heroine is Carol Halma, a beautiful blonde who drinks like a fish and wakes up in the morning all pink and white and golden and fresh as a daisy. She's a divorcee and ex-chorus girl, and as honest a heroine as ever drew a certificate of character from the Hays office; though you'd never believe it to look at her.

It's Carol's appearance that deceives people; her appearance and her habit of drinking gin slings, followed by champagne cocktails, and her gait "like the low warm swells of the Persian Gulf," and the promissory note in her voice. Men everywhere are crazy about her, all sorts of men. Indian Maharajas come forward with offers of fabulous jewels and Carol accepts them with the simplicity of a child and the alacrity of a Follies girl. Then, when they decide to call in the loan, Carol, to their stupefaction, returns the jewellery. Carol Halma in fact is Mae West without a business sense. India naturally doesn't know what to make of her.

Then there is Bill Wainwright, a "child of the sun" and a "damned lovable fool." He was once married to Carol and wants to try it again. And Mr. Botilava, a bad Indian number who would like to marry her too. And the Baroness Stefani, a raddled international procress, who wants to use her in her business. And Stich Trollope, a tough green-eyed lady gambler, who fancies her as a luck-charm. There's Dr. Mott too, an icy scientist who prescribes Carol for his friend Bucks Merrill, a saint who is suffering from repressions. And finally there is Bucks himself, who just loves her in a dazzled unworldly way and carries her off in the end... As you can see Carol Halma is almost any Hollywood actress's dream of a fat part.

A novel after all is just as good as its author's intention, and there can't be any doubt that "Night in Bombay" is exactly what Mr. Bromfield meant it to be. It is thoroughly and com-

BOOK SERVICE

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petently plotted. Local color is lavishly but judiciously spread. Virtue and wickedness are precisely balanced, with virtue getting the edge only in the final chapter. All the required elements of excitement are present—gambling, horse-racing, jewel thievery, a suicide, a shooting, and a regeneration. If there's no great plausibility there's any amount of cogency—it doesn't just happen, for instance, that Bucks Merrill is a civil servant under the Agricultural Department and the golden Carol was raised on a farm. As for the characters, they are scandalous, glamorous, worldly, selfless, unscrupulous, etc., to exactly the degree the author had in mind, and they fall into precisely the right categories. If they are celluloid thin and transparent at the same time, no doubt Mr. Bromfield intended that too.

Family Life

BY MARY DALE MUIR

SUMMER'S LEASE, by E. Arnot Robertson. Jonathan Cape. \$3.00.

IT IS curious how little conversation there is in "Summer's Lease," a novel of English provincial family life. Individual mental reactions are descriptively conveyed and, tragic as the story undoubtedly is in essence, exhaustive and keen in character analysis, the author's wit and quick flashes of humor save it from any atmosphere of gloom.

In "Summer's Lease," E. Arnot Robertson is once again on familiar ground dealing with the youth of the in-between-war periods. A man aged 40 is on his way to meet his young love. Into the train drifts the smoke from burning pinewood and Autumn leaves carrying him back in mind over the painful period of his youth. Soldiers of the new army crowd the train. He, himself, is in many ways emotionally spent. This present war means nothing to him. The real war to him was the last war.

He is back again, in memory, in the small Museum town, thwarted in his family relationships because of the narrow conventions that condemned naturalness in any relationship. Always he and his father seemed on the verge of the companionship and understanding their affection for one another demanded and always, some imposed conventional attitude sheered them off. Always, too, he seemed to be fleeing the would-be unobtrusive evidences of sympathy from the female members of his household. "People," he early concluded, "recognized each other only by the covering made of the time spent together, so that this recognition was never much of a thing."

"Summer's Lease" is a lifelike portrait of a family in which the elders pride themselves on non-interference with the rights of the children yet have a strange lack of respect for mental privacy. Individuality is early stultified. To Douglas, Cousin Ella "spent a great deal of her time in trying to prevent any of the children from reaching that pitch of intense, uncalculating joy which she could no longer know herself." Behavior was judged from the angle of what "we," the Caises, "do."

The tragedy of Douglas Caise is that he might be any one of his generation in England, spending his youth in the fight against unnecessary fears, his mind constantly unsettled by the changing points of view of his period, the course of his chosen work and the winning of the girl he desired made unnecessarily difficult. From the county to London and back again the scene shifts. "Summer's Lease" takes 416 pages of clear, honest, logical writing in the telling and a great deal of concentrated thought in the reading.

Hero and Heroine

BY HELEN STOTT

MY AMERICAN, by Stella Gibbons. Longmans, Green. \$2.25.

STYLE and story struck a balance in "Cold Comfort Farm" and humor lurked in many an—if not in every—oddly turned phrase. In the writing of "My American" Stella Gibbons has chosen another pen, a pen of more fluency and greater endurance, perhaps, but without the feel of "earth earthiness" and the caricatural versatility in literary style of the earlier pen that delighted readers with its tale of strangely consorted characters.

Two continents meet in London in the opening pages of "My American" and almost immediately separate but in the sub-conscious minds of two children is left a memory of the other. From then on the story shifts from America to England and back again until the two children, now grown to manhood and womanhood, finally confront one another again in America. In "the between" pages humanity and tragedy present themselves in the lives of the members of an average wealthy, small-town American family and in the lives of ordinary tradespeople in London. Ineffable on both continents work out their own tragic lives, leaving in-



LOUIS BROMFIELD, author of "Night in Bombay".

delible marks on the lives of hero and heroine at different points of their inexperience.

There is an Algerian quality to Amy, child of a drunken, aristocratic father, as she sits in solitude in her attic, or in St. Paul's, writing her stories, and rising to immediate fame on her first offer of one to a publisher; later, turning up in London at the right moment to buy "The Prize," her old paper, so that the editor of many years may not find himself without a job. Bob, too, could not have been more romantically, dramatically or opportunely produced after disappearing with the gangsters.

Dreams and visions play their part and add to the suspense in this fairy-tale-like story that is so reminiscent of earlier forms of English novel writing. This effect is further enhanced by the goodness of the good characters and the badness of the bad but the close analysis and character study over a comprehensive and varied cross-section of life today on two continents is nothing but modern. Added to this there is a very real sympathy and understanding for such as Mrs. Beeding, the kindly, honest and undemanding mother of many who added Amy to her brood on the death of her father.

In a somewhat complicated story, Stella Gibbons controls all the threads and pulls on each as she wishes. "My American" is a long, thorough piece of writing, perhaps too thorough. Too little is left to the imagination. The reader might have gained had he been left to end the story for himself after the second meeting of hero and heroine. Certainly there is no feeling of suspense left in his mind with the story carried on beyond that.

Come and Get It!

BY JANET MARCH

FOOD FROM MARKET TO TABLE, by Marie Holmes. Macmillan. \$2.75.

THERE are all sorts of cook books these days. You can learn how a Fringe tosses off an omelet, and how pie is made on the farms of the Middle West, you can be instructed by the cook who says all good cookery takes time, and turn five minutes later to the book which tells you how to catch your man with a five-course dinner prepared in forty minutes.

There never were more or better cook books, but in every house there has to be a basic know-it-all book. The sort that tells you how many minutes to the pound for cooking meat, how to make thick and thin white sauce, how to translate an English recipe filled with weights and gills into good Canadian cups, and here, ladies, is the latest candidate for this place.

Not only does Miss Holmes tell all the necessary standard things, but she does better for us. She begins with an excellent chapter on "Food in Wartime" with two carefully worked out Minimum and Moderate diets. She tells us how many cups are in the different sized tins you meet in the grocers, she provides a table with the amount of food to buy for one and fifty persons—ever get stuck wondering how much coffee you need for a party?

Here is a book which tells on the same page how to make Hollandaise, Quick Hollandaise and Mock Hollandaise, and—brides please note—there is at the end a chapter on "Cooking for Two" with a table of the amounts to buy, and finally there is an excellent index, invaluable and comprehensive.

Here is a reliable, authoritative and carefully prepared cook book by the well-known author of a cooking column in a Toronto daily.

Dark and Clean

BY JOSEPHINE LE PAN

WINDLESS CABINS, by Mark Van Doren. Oxford. \$2.50.

IN SPITE of seemingly listless title, there is no stagnant air in this new novel by Mark Van Doren. The electric tension which is captured at the beginning is maintained throughout. Besides, the book is well ventilated by understanding.

The precise background is as skillfully chosen as the less tangible one. The very ordinariness of the setting—a tourist camp—is a splendid foil for the searching struggle in the minds and hearts of the main characters.

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by the memory of her dead father. She turns to Ray who, by his understanding and naturalness, seems the one buttress against unbalance.

With the disappearance of the man from cabin No. 20, the pattern is reversed. The disappearance so mysterious to the proprietors of Windless Cabins, is no mystery to Ray. In a moment of convulsive anger because of this man's ill intentions toward Lucy, Ray has struck and killed him. Fear, first of discovery and then of personal disintegration, torrents through him. "As fast as he achieved security before the world he lost it within himself." It is finally in his return to Lucy, who has experienced the ravages of fear and finally risen beyond them, that the climax comes. Only a mature hand could have created with such subtlety and understanding the intense struggle and the beautiful strength of the resolution.

A phrase from an earlier poem of Van Doren's sums up the issue of the struggle:

"A whole world washed dark and clean
By his acceptance."

In the earlier poem this is achieved by "silence of the eyesight." In "Windless Cabins" it is by the reverse . . . by the very intensity with which he regards and remembers the situation. It is not Ray's acceptance alone but Lucy's also. Without her, he could not have received, without hatred, the fear that was forever to be rooted in them. He would have continued to attempt to expel it from him and be broken.

The conclusion of the story is more mechanical and less satisfying. Yet the very swiftness with which the story wheels back to the normal gives a kind of balance. Defects, undoubtedly, there are. Nevertheless, "Windless Cabins" remains a novel of freshness and genuine distinction.

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Battles Long Ago

BY W. S. MILNE

TAKE COURAGE, by Phyllis Bentley. Macmillan. \$2.75.

THIS is a substantial and gripping novel of the English civil war. The story is told in the first person by one Penninah Clarkson, daughter of a weaver and cloth merchant in the West Riding of Yorkshire. She tells the story of her life from girlhood to advanced years, starting in 1625, and ending some fifty years later. Although it gives a clear picture of the historical side of the strife between Cavalier and Puritan, the story is something finer and deeper than a mere cloak-and-sword romance; it is the story of one woman whom the war deeply affected, and the story of the struggle as it broke in upon her life and changed her destiny and the destinies of her lover, brother, husband, children and friends. It is convincingly in period throughout, yet it succeeds in this without deliberate and obvious archaisms. Famous names come into it: Cromwell, Fairfax, Rupert, Monck and so on; Fairfax is one of the chief characters, yet he is kept in his place in relation to the story of Penninah.

Penninah herself is a well-drawn character, completely believable, very human, and she is surrounded with a number of other figures no whit less vivid. Running through the writer's mind, if it was not indeed her purpose in writing the book, is a feeling that the principles at stake in the wars of the seventeenth century are not much different from the principles at stake today. Although the heroine and her husband are on the side of the people against oppression, yet she finds Cromwell triumphant just as tyrannical as was Charles. His purge of the long parliament, and his vindictive measures against the losers cause her to wonder what the people's party had been fighting for. The fruits of the war had been thrown away for an unjust peace, and a

Travel and Place

ASIAN ODYSSEY by Dmitri Alioshin. Oxford University Press. \$3.50. The modern epic of a man who fought with the White Russians, the American Expeditionary Force in Siberia, the Red Russians, and finally with the forces of the mad and fabulous Baron Ungern in Mongolia. After that, Dmitri Alioshin made his way to his home in Harbin, China, across the Gobi Desert. This is the record of Asia in those bloody post-War years.

ONE MAN AGAINST THE NORTH by David Irwin with Franklin M. Reck. Oxford University Press. \$2. Several years ago a 22-year-old boy, David Irwin, set out absolutely alone with a dog team and a patched-up sled to follow in the footsteps of Rasmussen, Stefansson and Jenness. He lived with the Eskimos: the Copper Eskimos,



LION FEUCHTWANGER, author of "Paris Gazette" (See "Book of the Week").

mos, the Backs River Colony, the Soapstone People and finally the Caribou Eskimos, the most primitive of them all. A fascinating, true-to-life story of life north of the Arctic Circle.

BURMA ROAD by Nicol Smith. McClelland & Stewart. \$3.75. Few are the Occidentals who have traveled the Burma Road between Marco Polo and Nicol Smith. It was a journey of adventure: climbing sheer and dangerous mountains; descending into "haunted" miasmic valleys; slithering through liquid mud; and passing through once famous cities which "now sleep in rags, blind to the eternal beauty of their settings." An exciting account of a journey over a road which the Chinese government considers its private military secret. Illustrated.

CROSSING CANADA by Lilian Holmes Strack. Musson's. \$2.25. Across Canada from British Columbia and Saskatchewan, through Manitoba and Quebec, to New Brunswick and Nova Scotia go two American youngsters, John and Judy. And they miss nothing in between: from capital cities to Indian villages; from fishing fleets to canneries; and from forests to factories. A book written for children, it is one which any adult Canadian might read with pride and a good deal of educational entertainment. Illustrated.

ALASKA CHALLENGE by Ruth and Bill Albee. Dodd, Mead & Co. \$3.50. The story of the wanderings within the Arctic Circle of Bill Albee and his wife; wanderings which consumed 2 years, plus another year on the frozen shores of Bering Strait among the Esquimaux. Illustrated.

BALTIC ROUNDABOUT by Bernard Newman. Longmans, Green & Co. \$3. A completely revised and up-to-date book on the countries which figured so tragically in recent upheavals: Denmark, Sweden, Finland, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania. Illustrated with pictures and maps.

ART

Day and Night

BY HELEN DICKSON

Vancouver, B.C.

THE Atelier Sketch Club, having worked hard for a year, now has its first exhibition on view in the Art Gallery lecture room. This club, with a membership of seventeen, was started a year ago by a group of Vancouver Art School night class students, and is restricted to those who work for a living by day and paint for pleasure in the evening. Harry Hunt is president of the club which meets on Friday evenings to sketch a member or a paid model. It is a co-operative enterprise.

The exhibition consists chiefly of sketches and studies in oils, water colors, pastels, conté and charcoal. With few exceptions these studies show vigor of drawing, freshness of viewpoint, and clean, forceful color. The interest lies as much in promise as in performance. It is the product of keen students released from the restrictions of art school.

P. Ustinov, instructor of the night class, has a vivid oil portrait of his wife. Mr. Ustinov is well known for his portraits, usually in unconventional poses. I. Porter and S. Yamada also show life-size oil portraits.

"Silver Slippers" by Yamada is a fairly large canvas, a ballet dancer in a blue dress. "Tall Timber," by Marjorie Harferd, is a very large water color treating a difficult subject, the trunks of trees in thick timber, so cleanly as to escape confusion. Dorothy Kennedy's "Mehitable" is a good piece of figure painting with interesting treatment of flesh tones. Her "Vice Versa" is a quaint conceit, a group of nude artists painting a draped model, but requires more dramatic arrangement and better technique to make it effective.

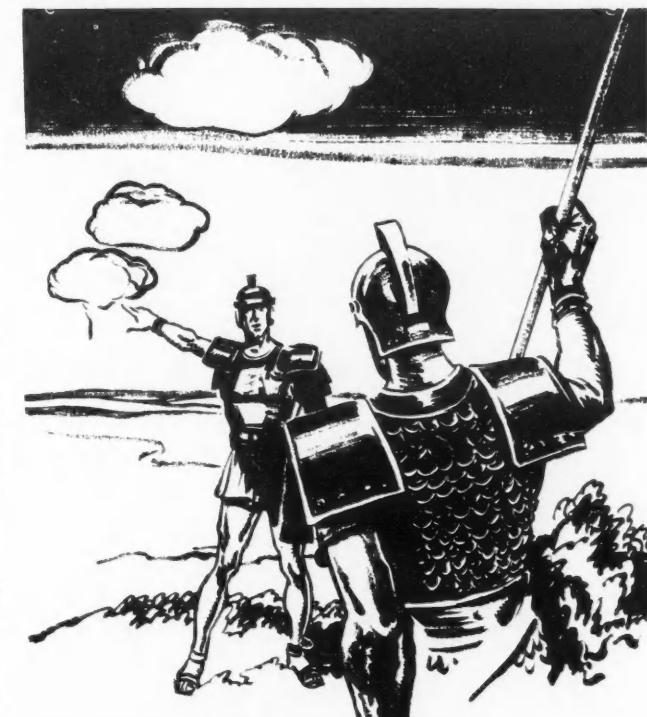
Dorothy Stevens has a number of portrait studies, notably "George," a colored porter, well drawn, in clean, strong washes. A satisfying quality in her work promises a successful future. Betty Streetfield has an affection for purple, used with subtle effect in landscapes. Beulah Jaenke shows two scenes from the prairie. L. Duff, T. Fletcher and

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others have interesting sketches of docks and fishermen's homes. There are a few attempts at satire and allegory, weakened by poor technique, several bits of still life, and a collection of commercial drawings. The whole can be summed up in the one word, vitality.

Last autumn an exhibition of B.C. artists' work went out to tour the Maritimes, and this month the Maritime Art Association is sending a re-

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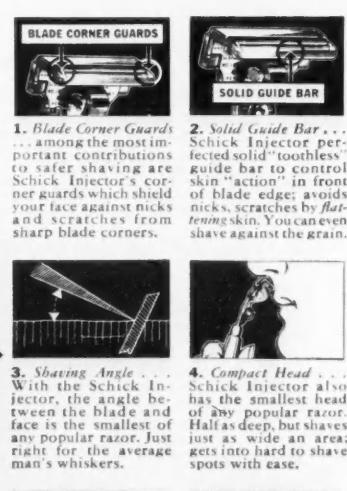
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THE LONDON LETTER

The Royal Academy Show As Usual

BY P.O'D.

London, May 6th, 1940.

ONCE upon a time—how long ago it already seems!—the opening of the Royal Academy Show marked the beginning of the Season. Now there is no Season to begin, but the R.A. opens just the same. And with a good deal of the traditional dignity of Burlington House. Not so many top-hats, it is true, and a good many more uniforms, but still much the same Opening Day that other years have seen.

As to the Show itself—well, that is much the same, too, except for a certain insistence on the martial note. Artists can be as topical as newspapermen, and so, as might be expected, there are pictures of cruisers dash-ing in to the attack with flaming broadsides, aeroplanes swooping amid bursting shells, and long lines of marching men making neat geometrical patterns in the most modern manner.

Naturally such pictures attract a great deal of interest just now, but it cannot be said that they are the really notable pictures of the Show. War is apt to be as bad for painting as it is for most other things. In fact, there is nothing definitely outstanding in this year's exhibition—plenty of distinguished work, plenty of variety in subject and treatment, but nothing that serves as a centre around which other pictures group themselves. No high lights, in fact, and so a general impression of pleasant monotony.

Probably the most distinguished pictures in the show are the portraits—including one of our own Vincent Massey—by the returned prodigal, Augustus John. But then John's portraits have a way of standing well out from any company they may be in, both as pictures and as psychological studies. Very much as Sargent's used to do.

But perhaps the most notable and most promising general feature of this year's Show is the amount of good work by newcomers. Some of the best pictures are by young painters—several of them in khaki—who are showing for the first time, or nearly the first. They may do great things, when the clouds of war have rolled away. It is an encouraging thought—but also a sad one.

Workmen are already busy pulling down iron rails in Battersea Park. And even in Oxford, where the slightest suggestion of change causes bearded doss to turn pale and moan in anguished protest, they have taken away the railings at Wadham College and the Radcliffe Camera. And everyone is astonished to discover what a great improvement it is.

This is only the beginning. There are all those private squares in London, for instance, each fenced in with iron railings about six feet high. Lots of material for munitions in them. No doubt they will be used, too, if the war goes on long enough. And London will look all the better for it.

Stamp-Collectors' Centenary

While art-lovers are gazing with varying degrees of interest at the pictures on the walls of Burlington House, another lot of enthusiasts are poring with a far more intense devotion over whole series of tiny and rather smudged pictures under glass cases in the London Museum. Not much as art, perhaps, but, so far as mere value goes, worth the whole Academy show ten times over. Quite priceless, in fact, though the sum of £1,000,000 has been suggested as a rough approximation.

It is the Centenary Exhibition of the Royal Philatelic Society, and the stamp-collectors of the country are in a state of terrific excitement over it. And not only the stamp-collectors, for this hundredth anniversary of the institution of the postage stamp—perhaps I should say, the adhesive postage stamp, to be quite exact—has been made a national occasion.

The Post Office is issuing a special series of stamps to commemorate it—large handsome stamps, with the head of Queen Victoria, as it appeared on the earliest stamp, side by side with the head of George VI, as it appears on the stamps of today. The amazing thing is how beautifully they combine.

It is 100 years ago this very day that the world's first postage stamp, the famous Penny Black, came into use. And a very fine stamp it was, that worthily stands comparison with any of its multitudinous successors.

The Royal Philatelic Society has got together everything it could to illustrate the immense developments that have flowed from that small but admirable beginning.

This is an exhibition that one does not have to be a stamp-collector to appreciate. There is a lot of history wrapped around those little bits of variegated paper, with their pictures of dead kings and warriors and statesmen, their quaint symbolism of the past, and their reminders of dynasties and nations that have ceased to exist. Even a modern dictator, gazing upon them, might well experience some disturbing thoughts.

Down Go the Fences

Taking advantage of the national demand for steel, certain patriotic fellows are suggesting pulling down the miles and miles of iron railings that surround parks and squares in English cities, and churchyards all over the country, and even old-fashioned graves in the churchyards. Not to demolish all of them, of course. In many cases they really are useful. But there are thousands and thousands of tons of iron fencing that would be much better out of the way—even if steel were not so badly needed as it is.

Englishmen have the fence habit. It is part of the national passion for privacy. The moment an Englishman gets a bit of land he can call his own, he starts shutting other



"SOMEWHERE IN ENGLAND", men of the Royal Engineers Excavator Company undergo training in the use of excavators and trench diggers. When this picture was taken, they were experiencing a little difficulty in a road-building project because of the muddy ground; their powerful machines overcame it.

people out of it—preferably with a brick wall. If he can't manage that, then an iron fence, or a wooden one, or a high hedge. Even when he is dead, he has an iron railing around his tomb, to prevent people he doesn't know intruding on him. Private to the end.

War changes a great many things—a few of them for the better. This is one case. Already a start is being made. Vicars in many parts of the country are writing to the authorities to suggest that their churchyard railings should be taken away. And not merely as a patriotic contribution. They say it would improve the look of the place.

Workmen are already busy pulling down iron rails in Battersea Park. And even in Oxford, where the slightest suggestion of change causes bearded doss to turn pale and moan in anguished protest, they have taken away the railings at Wadham College and the Radcliffe Camera. And everyone is astonished to discover what a great improvement it is.

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Blessings of Food Rationing

Although the Government may not have any time to spend on cheering us up, there are lots of other people and organizations devoting themselves to the exhilarating business. Those splendid fellows, the dieticians, for instance, have recently been explaining to us that, far from being the depressing thing it seems, food rationing is really a blessing in disguise. We shall all be better and brighter for it, and if also a good deal lighter—well, that, too, may be a blessing for a good many of us.

Dr. J. C. Drummond, Professor of Biochemistry in the University of London, and scientific adviser to the Ministry of Food, has been singing the praises of the almost meatless diet—especially for people who work, or think they work, with their heads. Just plenty of wholemeal bread and salad and fruit and milk and cheese and vegetable stews, with an occasional egg or bit of poultry, and we can afford to laugh at the ration cards. So we could perhaps—if we could manage to buy enough of that sort of food. But how about the fellows who work with their muscles?

Another difficulty with a vegetarian, or nearly vegetarian, diet in England is the horrible monotony of it. There are so few kinds of vegetables. But even here the dieticians are full of bright suggestions. We must be more enterprising, they say. We must grow and eat some of the less familiar kinds—salsify and scorzonera, for instance, and celeriac and chicory and even soya beans. Nice to think how they must hate them!

In the meantime, I think most people in this country will stick as long as they can to roast beef and Yorkshire pudding and boiled mutton and the other traditional "vittles." They may be bad for us, but they have their good points. And if, in time, we are obliged to come down to scorzonera and celeriac—well, we shall try to be brave about it. But it won't be with our consent.

Down Go the Fences

Taking advantage of the national demand for steel, certain patriotic fellows are suggesting pulling down the miles and miles of iron railings that surround parks and squares in English cities, and churchyards all over the country, and even old-fashioned graves in the churchyards. Not to demolish all of them, of course. In many cases they really are useful. But there are thousands and thousands of tons of iron fencing that would be much better out of the way—even if steel were not so badly needed as it is.

Englishmen have the fence habit. It is part of the national passion for privacy. The moment an Englishman gets a bit of land he can call his own, he starts shutting other

BACHELOR bubbles

This being Leap Year, is a season when the popping of a certain vital question is not an exclusively male prerogative. So many a proud (or boastful) bachelor's bubble of independence will be burst. But Bachelor cigars—they have no need to boast! They are all Havana filler and are modest only in their price, which is 10c.

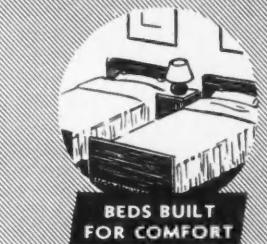
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the Investor

SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, MAY 25, 1940

P. M. Richards,
Financial Editor

Policy of B.C. Government Is Threat to National Unity

BY REECE H. HAGUE

A PARENTLY undismayed by the tragic events which have engulfed the world since the growth of totalitarianism in Europe, the government of British Columbia continues to march steadily along the road to dictatorship.

In the special session held early in May it delivered two more staggering blows at the already recumbent figure of democracy by passing two acts, one styled The Petroleum Sales Act, which gives the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council power at any time that is deemed necessary to take control of the petroleum industry in British Columbia and the other an amendment to the Coal and Petroleum Products Control Board Act which gives additional far-reaching powers to the Board which has already once succeeded in throwing the oil industry of the province into a condition of chaos.

When, in 1937, the Pacific Coast Administration set up a Coal and Petroleum Board under the chairmanship of its own tame economist, Dr. W. A. Carrothers, who was already on its payroll and seems to have an extraordinary faculty for removing political plums from the provincial pie, members of the business community were seized with grave misgivings; that these misgivings were fully justified has now been amply evidenced.

Not a New Departure

Unwarranted interference with individual liberty is by no means a new departure for B.C. governments. It is quite a number of years since the regimentation of various branches of agriculture commenced; but it was not until, in 1934, the Legislature passed a Special Powers Act arrogating to itself the right to assume drastic power over civil and property rights that it became apparent just how far it was prepared to depart from accepted democratic procedure. This Act was not actually put into operation but by the very process of passing it the government showed to what length it was ready to go.

More and more in recent years the government has given rein to its autocratic tendencies. It has passed a Commodities Retail Sales Act which dictates the price at which merchandise must be sold; it has, under the Utilities, Coal and Petroleum and Excess Profit Tax Acts withdrawn the historic democratic right of the individual to appeal to the courts against rulings by Boards and government officials. It has leaned more and more to government by order-in-council instead of by the legislature as a whole.

Had the oil companies, whose action in declining to sell gasoline at a price ordered by Dr. Carrothers' Board precipitated the calling of the recent special session of the legislature, had right of appeal to the courts, the impasse which caused considerable inconvenience to B.C. motorists for a few days and resulted in the Province receiving much adverse publicity, would never have occurred.

Court Upheld Act

The oil interests did contest the right of a provincial government to regulate the price and control the distribution of gasoline. They took the fight to the Supreme Court of Canada, which, however, found the Coal and Petroleum Act *infra vires*. This decision, incidentally, is of paramount importance and opens wide the door for provincial price control of any and every product consumed within its boundaries, irrespective of where it is actually produced. This is indeed a supremely dangerous authority if some semblance of national unity is to be maintained in Canada.

Having lost the decision in the Supreme Court of the Dominion, the oil companies expressed their intention of appealing to the Privy Council. In these circumstances it might have been imagined that the B.C. provincial government would have deferred putting into effect an order previously promulgated by the Petroleum Board but held in abeyance until the Supreme Court finding had been handed down until a decision on the Act's legality was available from the final Court of Appeal.

Such a step would appear to have had added justification due to the fact that the original order demanded the sale of gasoline in Vancouver for approximately two cents a gallon less than the price reigning in Los Angeles, the centre of the oil production and distribution industries in western North America, and had been protested against by the oil companies on the ground that it was uneconomic.

Still another reason that should have influenced the government in hesitating to put into effect the eighteen-months-old order was that wartime conditions had since imposed on the oil companies new exchange,

At the special session of the B.C. Legislature called by Premier Pattullo to deal with the oil companies' refusal to sell gasoline at the prices arbitrarily set by the government's Petroleum Board, but which actually met after an agreement had been reached and gasoline deliveries resumed, the Legislature passed an Act giving the provincial government power to take control of the petroleum industry at any time it deemed necessary, and an amendment to an existing Act giving additional far-reaching powers to the Petroleum Board.

The latter Act opens wide the door for provincial price control of any and every product consumed within the province, no matter where produced. Business in the Pacific Coast province is "all of a tremor," reports the writer of this article.

transportation and other costs which it was impossible for Dr. Carrothers and his Board to foresee when they made the original order.

Twelve Hours' Notice

The government, however, within two days of receipt of the Supreme Court decision, gave the oil industry twelve hours to comply with the ancient order. The spokesman of the oil companies addressed to Dr. Carrothers an appeal that the order be rescinded until such time as a conference had been held to discuss new factors affecting oil prices. A reply was received, not from Dr. Carrothers but from Premier Pattullo himself, who emphatically insisted that the price cut must go into effect immediately.

It was then that the oil companies temporarily caused deliveries to be stopped and Premier Pattullo summoned a special session of the legislature. He also announced that civil action under the Combines Act would be launched against the companies and twice requested the Dominion government to instigate an investigation of an alleged illegal oil monopoly; but the Dominion government seemed to think this was Mr. Pattullo's own provincial baby and showed a marked reluctance to have it deposited on the Dominion doorstep.

Justifying their action in ceasing delivery of oil, the representatives of the industry pointed out that government monopoly does not lower prices but raises them to meet deficits; that since 1922 the industry had reduced the wholesale price of gasoline from 29 to 15 cents while in the same period the B.C. government had raised the tax on gasoline from nothing to 7 cents; that oppressive, destructive political control was at issue and that it was not the oil industry alone but

Los Angeles Prices

The companies claimed that the best evidence that the prices ordered by the government were unreasonable was that they compared as follows with those in Los Angeles, one of the world's largest and most intensively competitive gasoline markets, located in the heart of oil fields, whereas the B.C. companies had to buy crude oil, then pay freight charges, exchange and other costs to bring it to Vancouver:

	Regular	Ethyl
Vancouver	11.4c	13.4c
Los Angeles	12.0c	15.6c

Explaining their reason for stopping sales to dealers without giving the public notice of their intention, the oil companies argued they were not allowed time to give notice. They stated they had been assured by the Attorney-General that the order, which was written before war broke out, would not be enforced until after it was reviewed in the light of greatly increased costs to the industry resulting from the war. They also quoted press reports in which Premier Pattullo was alleged to have said, "Until we have the reasons for judgment given by the Court we are not taking any action."

The Court had not handed down its reasons for judgment and no opportunity had been given to review the

(Continued on Page 13)

THE BUSINESS FRONT

Can We Act in Time?

BY P. M. RICHARDS

RECENT developments on the Western Front have shocked us all and the democracies into realization of certain facts which have always existed but which we have hitherto refused to recognize.

One of them is that we can lose the war — that we are entirely unjustified in assuming that right must overcome might. Another is that there is much more than a possibility that we shall lose the war unless we bestir ourselves. Another is that each and every one of the democracies is, or should be, as much a party to this war as Britain and France — that destruction of the democracies now fighting would almost certainly mean eventual attack on, perhaps enslavement of, the democracies which have stood aside.

The challenge to the democracies is now clear for all to see, so clear that no one can avoid seeing it. This is not just another European war, as Lindbergh would like to have his countrymen believe, but a world revolution, or an attempt at world revolution. Just as the Communists overthrew political, social and economic system in Russia, so the Hitlerites are attempting to overturn the way of life which has given the world the great social, material and spiritual gains of the past hundred years and which holds such promise for the future.

The duty of every democracy to throw all its powers into the struggle against Hitlerism is now clear and undeniable. For the United States, it is no longer a question of sympathy for sister democracies under fire, but a matter of self-preservation.

"Total" Action

The need for instant, vigorous, "total" action is made evident by the amazing speed and power of the enemy's onslaught. The war is moving so quickly that aid for the Allies must come quickly, if it is to be in time. If the United States should declare war tomorrow, it is so unprepared that it could not get an army into the field in much less than a year or so, and the war may be over before then. Even so, a declaration of war by the United States would have enormous moral weight, and might help practically by dissuading Italy from joining Hitler. But without taking this step, for which U.S. public opinion is not yet ready, the United States can help by immedi-

ately granting unlimited credit for Allied war purchases and by energetically organizing its economy for full support of the active champions of democracy.

When Canada declared war, we Canadians thought we were making a rather noble gesture on behalf of Empire solidarity. We were supporting the motherland. The phrase "moderate participation" was used. Now we see the kind of war it is, and, surveying our war effort, we feel guilty and ashamed. What price our vast Empire air-training scheme? One hundred and sixty-nine pilots by next November, if all goes according to plan!

Today the cry is going up across the country for a more vigorous prosecution of the war, for opening wide the doors to enlistment in air and ground forces, for speeding the production of warplanes and other necessary material, for the organization and direction of the whole economy for war, including the field of finance.

Canada Far Behind

The Churchill government has already stepped up England's effort; Canada is far, very far, behind the point where Chamberlain stood.

Canada should institute conscription immediately, not only of manpower but of the productive resources and wealth of the country. We should not have an idle man or a factory that is not working at capacity. And we should not worry too much about curtailment of individual liberties or the need for sound financing; we should realize that the real question, as regards money, is how to spend it fast enough to provide the needed aid in time. The emergency is too grave for ordinary considerations of economy. For if Hitler wins, we shall lose infinitely more than a victorious war can possibly cost.

If we continue as we have been going, we are going to let down, to betray, not only the whole cause of freedom but, more immediately, the lads (all too few) we have sent to fight for us, and their British and French brothers-in-arms.

Thousands — hundreds of thousands — of men and women throughout Canada are eager to serve their country, the Empire and the cause of democracy in this time of urgent need. It is up to the government to find ways of using their services. Every day it delays doing so is a day of betrayal of the cause we are fighting for.



TOO SMALL FOR THE JOB

Outcome of Blitzkrieg Decides Fate of German Economy

BY R. M. COPPER

The fury of the German drive on the Western Front suggests that Germany is like a pugilist who, realizing that his strength is not sufficient to carry him through a long fight, spends himself recklessly in an attempt to overwhelm his adversary early in the bout. If he does not succeed, he is licked.

Last week we discussed here the economic aspect of the first round, that is the economic consequences of the German conquests of Denmark and Norway. Today we will discuss the economic prospect of the third round, that is the economic state in which Germany will find herself later this summer.

Naturally, this depends largely on political events of the immediate future. But it depends on them only in that Germany's economic position will be worse if the war spreads to South-East Europe.

If Mussolini joins Hitler now, there is one economic consequence on which

Facts, and not opinions, show clearly that, if the German thrust on the Western Front is a military gamble, it is equally an economic gamble. Even if the German military machine is not broken in this battle, it will not be able to go on after this summer for lack of vital material.

If Mussolini joins Hitler now, the economic plight of the Nazis will be aggravated. Further conquests in Europe will still more aggravate it, because the Italians would have to be dragged along, economically, by the Germans. Occupied territories do not yield what they yield in normal times. This is illustrated here by certain experiences of the last war.

we can rely with absolute certainty; that Stalin will sell off neither to him nor to Hitler. This emphasizes the complete dependence of the Axis on a successful lightning war. It means that the war will most probably be over this year. For, if Germany perhaps could, Italy definitely cannot, stand a winter of war after a summer of extensive fighting.

Italy has no iron, no coal, no oil. She has not much of other raw materials either, but that hardly matters. The Mediterranean will be blocked at both ends; but even if it were not, with whom should Italy trade? There are no countries accessible to her where she could obtain what she needs. Moreover, she has not been able for purely economic reasons to obtain many things she needs now, when she and her potential trade partners are at peace. One could not reasonably expect this position to improve when she is at war.

There remains, of course, South-East Europe. Unless the Germans and the Italians conquer the Rumanian oilfields in working condition, the economic-political consequence mentioned above will materialize with regard to oil. Any considerable stocks of oil Germany may have had two weeks ago, and Italy may have now, will be depleted by the end of the summer. If Italy does not enter the war, this will still not produce oil for Hitler, because the Danube will freeze again.

New Sources ?

But it may be thought that a German occupation of further territory may open up new sources of supply for the Nazis. This opinion is without substance as far as oil goes. With regard to other materials there are two aspects to be considered; the first is, in general, the economic development which countries take when they are occupied by enemy troops; the other is Germany's foreign trade, or what is left of it.

In respect of the first point the last war has offered an object lesson which seems to be widely forgotten now. When at the end of 1917 Russia collapsed, and Rumania concluded a separate peace with Germany and Austria, a veritable fight began between the Central Powers over the question of how to exploit the resources of Rumania, and the Ukraine which made herself then independent of Russia. During the peace negotiations the Ukrainian representatives became naturally aware of the fact that hunger revolts were the order of the day, especially in Austria, and this stiffened their attitude. The peace treaty ended up by the Austrians, the victors, ceding territory to the Ukraine, the vanquished!

But still no supplies came forth, because the Ukrainian government and people, knowing the desperate needs of the Central Powers, dodged by every means possible the obligations of sending supplies which they had

undertaken in the peace treaty. The position did not change when a little later the first European post-war dictator, backed by the Germans, usurped power in the Ukraine; Hetman Skoropadski. Reluctantly the Germans and Austrians occupied early in 1918, Rumania and the Ukraine.

What Happened

Now the problem was, how to transport wheat, timber, oil, etc., to the Central countries. Austria had no coal, and Germany had no miners. So Austrian labor was sent to the German coal mines. In the meantime, the Austrians, in spite of precise agreements regarding the quantities which the two partners were allowed to take out of the Ukraine and Rumania, began to outbid the Germans on every occasion. When the value of German money began rapidly to drop in the occupied territories, the competition was stopped by drastic German representations.

Eventually a large transport of corn left Rumania in Danube barges, destined for the horses of the German army on the Western front. Naturally the transport had to pass through Austria. When it arrived near Vienna, an Austrian general caused it to be unloaded, and distributed among the population of that city. He reported to his government: "I know it was highway robbery, but I had no other way out. At least the Viennese have something to eat now for fifteen days."

True, this is history. But it is only a taste of what will happen this summer if Italy joins Germany. It will not happen, perhaps, so much with regard to grain and corn, but to many other things; oil, timber, iron, copper, bauxite.

Another Parallel

Another interesting parallel can be drawn between those days and the present. When Bulgaria, then Germany's and Austria's ally, collapsed in October, 1918, and the German High Command investigated the question: "If Rumania falls away today, how long can we manage with regard to fuel?" Does the falling away of Rumania compel cessation of all military operations?"

This was the answer: "Air force can continue full action about two months. Then complete cessation. Motor cars can continue full action about two months, then half action. Lubricating oil available for six months, then stoppage of all engines. Industry not affected, except for paraffin engines."

If we make the necessary allowances for the changes which have occurred since in the mechanization of army and industry on the one hand, and in supplies of oil on the other hand, a similar investigation made in

(Continued on Page 15)

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Dividend Notices

Lake Shore Mines Limited

(No Personal Liability)

DIVIDEND NO. 81

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Fifty Cents per share, on the issued capital stock of the Company, will be paid on the fifteenth day of June, 1940, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the first day of June, 1940.

By Order of the Board
KIRKLAND SECURITIES, LIMITED
Secretary
Dated at Kirkland Lake, Ontario.
May 15th, 1940.

McKENZIE RED LAKE GOLD MINES LIMITED

(No Personal Liability)

DIVIDEND NO. 14

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend amounting to three cents per share for the second quarter of 1940, has been declared payable June 15th to shareholders of record at close of business June 1st, 1940.

By Order of the Board
H. M. ANDERSON,
Secretary-Treasurer
Toronto, Ontario, May 17th, 1940.

Canada Cement Company

LIMITED

PREFERENCE DIVIDEND NO. 33

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of One Dollar and Twenty-five Cents (\$1.25) per share on the Preference stock of this Company has been declared, payable on June 20th, 1940, to Preference shareholders of record at the close of business May 31st, 1940.

By Order of the Board
G. A. RUSSELL,
Montreal, May 17, 1940. Secretary.

PIONEER GOLD MINES OF B.C. LIMITED

(Non-Personal Liability)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend of Ten Cents (10c) per share (being at the rate of 40c per annum) on the common stock of the Company has been declared for the quarter ending 30th June 1940, payable on the 2nd of July 1940, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 31st of May 1940.

By Order of the Board
ALFRED E. BULL,
Secretary-Treasurer
Vancouver, B.C.,
May 9, 1940.

SATURDAY NIGHT

THE CANADIAN WEEKLY

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GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

CAN. IND. ALCOHOL

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I have been a subscriber to SATURDAY NIGHT for several years now—chiefly for your column. I notice you have given some sound advice to your subscribers and wonder if you could help me too. I am holding a good sized block of the "A" stock of Canadian Industrial Alcohol on which I have taken a considerable loss. I don't know what to do, frankly hold or sell. What would you advise?

P. S. G., Montreal, Que.

I would advise you to sell. I don't think the Class "A" stock of Canadian Industrial Alcohol has any more than limited attraction; and it is highly speculative. Even the prospect that Hiram Walker—which owns 48 per cent of the "A" stock and 23 per cent of the "B"—may renew its offer to take over the company doesn't heighten the appeal of the stock.

In the 6 months ended February 29, 1940, net was equal to 8 cents per share, against 11 cents per share in same period in the previous year. I understand that the reason for the decline was the increase in the price of liquor necessitated by higher taxes and a rise in ingredient costs. Of course the chemical division, which produces industrial alcohol and other solvents, charcoal and acetate of lime, etc., will probably benefit from war demands, but I doubt if revenue from this source will have a revolutionary effect upon total earnings. I don't think you can expect profits this year to measure up to the 19 cents per share of the 1938-1939 period, and I wouldn't be surprised if no more dividends were paid in 1940.

UPPER CANADA

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I hold shares in Upper Canada and Golden Gate Mines, and would be pleased to know if you consider the prospects favorable for these undertakings. Can both these mines successfully cope with, say, a 25 per cent increase in operating expenses? I should like to say, with appreciation, that I recently benefited by your reply to another subscriber re National Malartic.

S. L., Bonnington, B.C.

Yes, I consider the prospects quite favorable for Upper Canada Mines, where recent ore developments have been highly important. The new levels at 625 and 750-foot depth are the best so far and some spectacular

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

BY HARUSPEX

The long-term or year-to-year direction of stock prices, as well as the short-term or month-to-month movement, was confirmed as downward on May 13, when both the Dow-Jones railroad and industrial averages penetrated their January/March support points.

MARKET TREND DOWNWARD

Penetrations, on May 13, by both the Dow-Jones railroad and industrial averages, of their critical downside support points (see dotted lines on chart below) confirm the cyclical direction of the market as downward, and reconfirm the short-term movement as down.

These confirmations follow the refusal by the averages, in their early April strength, to develop bullishness by moving above the early January rally peaks K, indicated herein at the time as the decisive points to be penetrated before the short-term movement could be regarded as having reversed upward.

DURATION OF DECLINE

Duration and extent of a cyclical decline are normally related to such factors as the business outlook, the degree to which stock prices have previously discounted earnings, the extent of public participation on the bull side, and the credit picture.

In the present instance, however, there is another consideration, namely, the battle between the Allies and Germans racing in Belgium. The outcome of this battle, pro or con, will have important repercussions on the American economy, overshadowing the other factors previously mentioned.

GEARED TO WORLD CRISIS

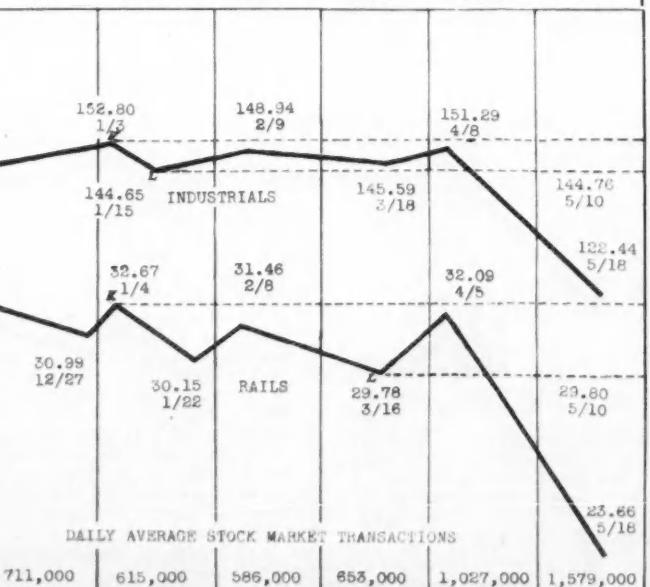
Accordingly, the market outlook must be considered as being geared into the current world crisis.

A German victory, probably to be followed by an early peace, would undoubtedly have further adverse repercussions here, although, fortunately, the domestic or internal situation is relatively sound and thus in position to cushion such repercussions. To the contrary, as Allied victory would change the present psychology and, under such conditions, it might well be that the market's liquidation would have ended with the turn of Allied fortunes for the better.

In either event, it would seem that those industries in the U.S.A. manufacturing various war munitions will witness a material flow of business. A reararmament program, in turn, will probably further extend the American debt, the long-term inflationary implications of which should not be overlooked.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES

DEC JAN. FEB. MAR. APR. MAY



ALUMINUM LTD.

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Please give me some information on Aluminum Ltd. Particularly I would like to get the details of the agreement made with the British government. What is the company's earnings outlook this year and do you think it will keep busy after the war? Has the stock any attraction?

K. M. B., Weyburn, Sask.

I would say it had: both for income and appreciation.

Aluminum Limited will continue to operate at capacity for the duration of the war, for Great Britain has contracted to take 90,000 short tons of aluminum annually at the pre-war price. The remainder of the output will be disposed of in Canada where greatly increased demand for airplane and war equipment may force the company to expand production facilities. Since rolling mills and airplane factories are being established in Canada, I think the company should continue to be busy even after the war and certainly it will be less dependent upon export markets.

Higher costs and taxes will probably limit profit gains, however, and earnings this year should show only moderate improvement over the \$20.57 per common share earned in 1939.

ALDERMAC

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I bought Aldermac, now selling around 25 cents, at over double that figure two years ago. Could you advise us as to the possibility of it ever reaching the higher level again?

H. J. F., Dutton, Ont.

One of the difficulties with which Aldermac Copper Corporation has to contend is the low grade of ore, but a highly efficient operation has been built up and a fair profit is being made. The sales of pyrite concentrates have been profitable and tend to offset the low price of copper. Erection of a sulphur plant has been held up by conditions following the outbreak of war, but some announcement in this regard may be made this year. Officials believe substantial earnings would be realized from a sulphur recovery plant.

While the outlook is somewhat better no early large increase in earnings is indicated. The discovery of new and higher grade ore bodies, as well as higher prices for copper, would mean much for the company. No new ore of importance was found last year but the management is hopeful of further additions to reserves which were reduced from 1,716,000 to 1,510,000 tons. A net profit of \$14,314, after all charges, was reported last year and this compared with net losses of \$81,012 and \$209,584 in 1938 and 1937 respectively.

ST. LAWRENCE FLOUR

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Has St. Lawrence Flour Mills paid interest on its common stock consistently since the last war? I am thinking of investing in this stock unless you advise to the contrary.

H. D., Victoria, B.C.

I would say go ahead and buy: the stock of St. Lawrence Flour Mills has appeal at the present time for its appreciation possibilities.

Earnings in the year ended August 31, 1939, were equal to \$3.37 per common share, against a deficit of \$1.62 in the preceding fiscal year and earnings of \$2, \$5.62 and \$2.91 in 1937, 1936 and 1935, respectively. Because the outlook for milling companies is improving, and because I see no reason why St. Lawrence Flour should not share in that improvement, I think that earnings in the current fiscal year should outdo even those of 1939.

The company's common stock dividend record is as follows: no payments were made prior to 1917, but in that year \$1.25 per share was paid; in 1918, \$2.75; in 1919, \$10; and in 1920, 1921 and 1922, \$20, \$7 and \$1 per share, respectively. From 1923 to 1931, inclusive, no dividends were paid; but from 1932 to 1939, dividends have been paid regularly, though at varying rates. In 1939, \$1.50 per share was paid, consisting of four regular quarterly payments of 25 cents each and an extra of 50 cents.

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May 25, 1940

SATURDAY NIGHT

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GOLD & DROSS

(Continued from Page 12)

trying most of the values in the main Kirkland Lake producing mines. The ore first encountered on the 775-foot level may prove to be an important ore shoot. On a sub-level at 900 feet a length of 85 feet showed a grade of \$33 per ton across 4.7 feet, with all high assays reduced. High values have also been met in drifting on the 1,025-foot level but it is not yet known whether this is the downward extension of the new vein, or a parallel showing.

Gilbec Mines is inactive. I understand the company's finances are low and that developments on neighboring properties are being awaited. A block of 200,000 shares of Dempsey-Cadillac Gold Mines is held, as well as a small share interest in Pascals Mines. It was recently announced that the Teck Exploration Company planned to examine the Dempsey-Cadillac property and if this proves satisfactory would proceed with exploration work.

Western Oil and Oil Men

BY T. E. KEYES

DIVIDENDS paid and already declared by Turner Valley oil companies so far this year amount to \$910,639.00. The following is the list of companies showing the amounts paid or payable and the date of the payments.

DIVIDENDS TO DATE IN 1940

	Feb. 20	\$1.50	\$ 6,300
Brown Oil pref.	May 20	.01 ^{1/2}	6,300
Brown Oil pref.	May 20	.01 ^{1/2}	6,300
Brown Con. Pet.	Apr. 17	.01 ^{1/2}	18,462
Commill	Feb. 28	.01	9,702
Commill	Mar. 29	.01	9,702
Coronation	Mar. 3	.02 ^{1/2}	20,000
Coronation	Mar. 30	.01 ^{1/2}	12,000
Davies, Pete	May 1	.01	16,000
Extension	May 20	.01 ^{1/2}	30,000
Firestone	Mar. 2	.01	12,500
Foundation	Mar. 2	.01	12,500
Fair Star	Feb. 23	.01	10,000
Frontier	Jan. 3	.02	30,000
Frontier	Mar. 30	.01	15,000
Granville	Mar. 30	.00 ^{1/2}	3,550
Monarch	May 30	.01	12,500
Monarch pref.	Mar. 20	.00 ^{1/2}	13,000
Prairie	Mar. 2	.01	12,500
Royalite	May 30	.01	12,500
Royal Can.	Mar. 25	.01	22,417
Royal Crest	Mar. 1	.01	9,000
Sundance	Jan. 31	.01 ^{1/2}	22,500
Sundance	Apr. 30	.01	15,000
Sunset	Mar. 15	.02 ^{1/2}	42,000
Sunset	June 15	.01 ^{1/2}	25,200
Vulcan Oils	Jan. 10	.05	22,495
Vulcan-Brown	Apr. 15	.01	6,267
Total			\$910,639

The Arrow No. 1 Well is now the largest producer in the Turner Valley field. Its new permanent allowable is 485 barrels per day, being 65 barrels larger than its nearest competitor, the Home No. 3 well, whose allowable is 120 barrels. The Arrow well is located in the central part of the field and proves up a large new area.

The Davies No. 5 and the Calmont Northwest No. 1 are both located in the same area as Arrow. As this is written both wells are still being acidized and will likely be on steady production around this week end.

In the north end of the Turner Valley field the Anglo-Phillips well was completed at 9056 feet, being the second deepest well ever drilled in the British Empire, ranking next to the Okalta No. 6 well, which was completed at 10209 feet or two miles deep. The Okalta No. 6 encountered both oil and water and was non-commercial.

A drill pipe test of the upper lime horizon and a drill core taken from the lower lime zone show, the Anglo-Phillips well, to be free from water. This well extends the proven area of the north end of the field over one quarter of a mile west of the Royalite No. 43 well. As this is written the Anglo-Phillips is being brought into production, and the indications are that it will be a good producer.

Other wells completed last week, and presently acidizing and preparing for final production tests are Royalite No. 50, York No. 3 Royal Canadian No. 4 and Kamata Royalties. Each new well represents an investment of about \$175,000. Alberta Oil Income Nos. 1 and 2 wells both resumed drilling last week after being tied up for almost two months with the drill pipe stuck in the hole at 6011 feet and 5743 feet respectively.

In the Lloydminster field a tank car of 5000 gallons of oil was shipped last week to North Battleford, where it is used as fuel oil at the Saskatchewan Power Commissions plant. A production expert from California is now working in this field reconditioning some of the wells and installing special production equipment, which it is hoped, will overcome all present production problems.

The Franco Battleview No. 2 well started a production test last week. As this is written it had produced on a short slow stroke pump at the rate of 100 barrels per day for 36 hours. The oil was free from both sand and water, according to company officials. This test is being supervised by a California production expert, who installed a special sand screen and gravel pack at the top of the producing sand. So far the pumping has not lowered the oil in the hole. If this condition continues the oil flow will be increased by speeding up the pumps and an efficient production rate determined. The producing oil sand was encountered at around 1,850 feet.

PRICE BROS.

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Would you kindly give me your opinion of the common stock of Price Brothers as a buy at the present time? What is the outlook for the company over the long term and what are earnings likely to be this year? Do you think the stock is worth a whirl?

—K. S. R., Annapolis Royal, N.S.

Yes, I do. I think the stock has above-average appeal as a speculation. Price Brothers is one of the important Canadian newsprint producers and should share fully in the greater demand created by increased business activity in the United States and by the complete isolation of Scandinavia. Adding to profits will be the premium on United States exchange.

Earnings in the current fiscal year should compare favorably with the deficit of 62 cents per share shown in the year ended March 31, 1939, and should approximate the 28 cents per share earned in 1938. In the 9 months ended December 31, 1939, earnings were equal to 8 cents per share. However, dividends on the common stock will have to wait until the arrears on the preferred—amounting to \$2.75—are wiped out.

Price Brothers has a capacity of 375,000 tons of newsprint per annum, as well as a daily capacity of 80 to 90 tons of paperboard, wrapping and specialty papers; and it is one of the largest producers of lumber in eastern Canada. Because of the depression, Price Brothers went into bankruptcy in 1933, and finally emerged, reorganized, and with an increased funded debt, in 1937. Of course, its sales vary widely with changes in the price of newsprint and with newspaper advertising volume; but when conditions are favorable, substantial operating profits are possible.

EASTERN DAIRIES

Editor, Gold & Dross:

A relative in western Canada who has been holding \$1,000 worth of the preferred stock of Eastern Dairies, Limited, for some years, has written me asking me to find out something about the company and the prospect of dividends being resumed. Would you kindly give me your opinion of this stock and state whether you think it advisable to sell or hold?

—W. E. J., Toronto, Ont.

A week ago, when the stock was at 6¹/₂, I would have said sell. Now, with the market down to 4, I would hold for a rebound, if I were you. Arrears on Eastern Dairies 7 per cent preferred amounted to \$50.75 as of April 15, 1940. That is, for \$4 you can purchase a claim of \$50.75 on Eastern Dairies; which does not herald the resumption of dividends in the near future. Rather, I would say, a capital reorganization is more likely.

Net loss in the year ended March 31, 1939, was equal to a deficit of \$11.09, as compared with a deficit of \$8.82 in the previous fiscal year. The financial position is just fair, with current assets of \$720,713, against current liabilities of \$640,800; of the former, \$107,226 is in cash, and \$65,281 in marketable securities. As at the end of the last fiscal year, the company had a profit and loss deficit of \$449,413.

Eastern Dairies, Limited, through subsidiaries, conducts a general dairy business in Toronto, Montreal, Hamilton, Ottawa, Winnipeg and adjacent territories having a population of over 2,250,000. It operates a total of 32 dairies, sub-stations, butter, cheese and by-products factories.

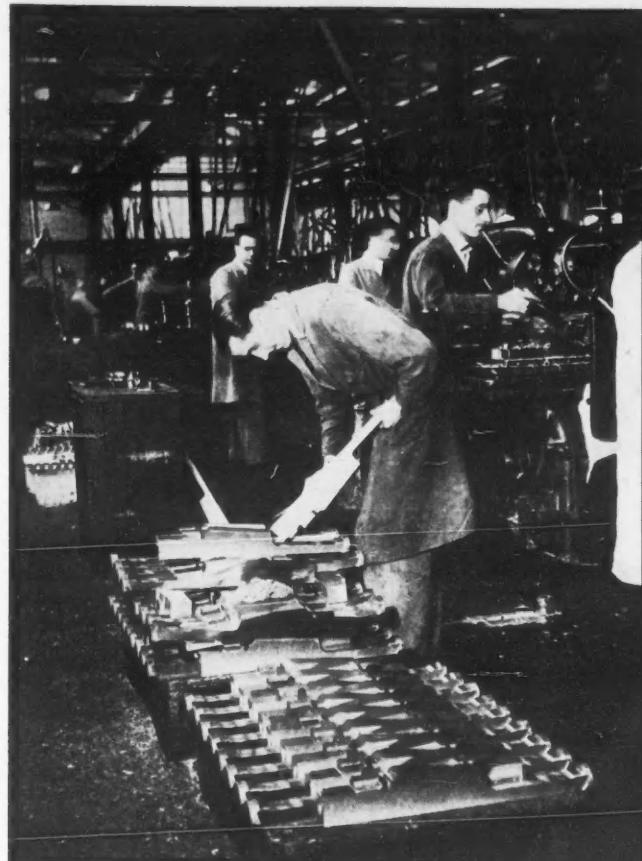
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Attitude Toward Industry

At a conference between representatives of the oil industry and members of the Coal and Petroleum Board shortly after deliveries were suspended, the industry asked that prices of gasoline in B.C. be determined on the basis of prices prevailing on the U.S. Pacific Coast, one of the world's most competitive and lowest-priced markets. This proposal the Board flatly rejected and also refused to modify or suspend the order pending negotiations. The companies then retired to consider the matter and while they were doing so Premier Pattullo announced to the press that he would ask for an investigation under the Combines Act.

The attitude of the all-powerful Board towards the oil industry was exemplified at the above-mentioned conference when J. A. McMullen, K.C., representing the oil companies, pointed out that if a business man could not carry on at a profit and was going to lose money, the public could not complain if he decided to go out of business. "We are perfectly



SOLID BLOCKS of metal from which the barrels of the Bren gun are made. Materials are subjected to careful examination before being sent to the mill.

EDGECREEK

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Would you advise buying Edgeref Gold Mines shares? Are the prospects for this mine good, in your opinion?

—M. C. A., Port Colborne, Ont.

Edgeref Gold Mines, which owns 13 claims in the Beatty-Munro area, north of the Hollinger owned Ross Mine, is an interesting prospect. A shaft-sinking program is now underway following a diamond drilling campaign which is reported as having given encouraging results. In the drilling which was completed in 1937, one hole gave values from \$20 to \$127 over a width of 52 inches, another ran up to \$143, while a third for a core length of 30 feet showed good mineralization and values from a trace to \$17. A level is to be established at 115 feet and a crosscut driven north to the main vein, and also south to intersect two veins which gave promising values.

BROULAN PORCUPINE

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I recently purchased some shares of Broulan Porcupine Mines. Would you advise buying, say, 200 more shares at the present price? Do you think there is any chance of dividends being declared by this fall?

—C. F., Glace Bay, N.S.

I do not think you would be making any mistake in buying more Broulan Porcupine shares at the present price. Earnings are gradually approaching an annual net rate of 20 cents a share and ore reserves are sufficient to supply a 300-ton mill for nearly five years. April production was \$87,370 of which approximately \$45,000 was operating profit. Development during the first quarter of the year indicated 107,000 tons of new ore as compared with 26,571 tons milled.

Broulan expects to have its own 300-ton mill completed this fall and this is likely to effect a saving of \$1 a ton in operating costs. Under the circumstances, I think the appeal of the capital stock is limited.

IMPERIAL OIL

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I should greatly appreciate an expression of opinion on the stock of Imperial Oil and its possibilities. Do you think the company can keep paying dividends at the regular rate?

—O. C. K., London, Ont.

Yes, I think Imperial Oil is capable of maintaining dividends at the regular rate; but the outlook for extras is doubtful because of the ruling of the Canadian Foreign Exchange Board which prohibits payments in excess of earnings for the duration of the war.

Earnings in 1939 were equal to 71 cents per share, as compared with 96 cents per share in 1938. It is expected that earnings in 1940 will be slightly in excess of 1938's 96 cents per share. Sales this year should be given a fillip by war-stimulated Canadian industry and prices should stand comparison with 1939 scales. And increased crude oil output from Turner Valley should lend a helping hand to operations.

However, the company's own operations account for a relatively insignificant proportion of total earnings: dividends from International Petroleum make up the bulk; and since they have been reduced by over 30 cents per Imperial Oil share since 1938, they are unpredictable. Also, larger Canadian income taxes will prove a drain on profits. Under the circumstances, I think the appeal of the capital stock is limited.

An agreement having been arrived at between the oil companies and deliverers of gasoline having been resumed, it might have been thought that the necessity for Premier Pattullo's special session had evaporated; but despite representations by responsible organizations such as Boards of Trade that legislation such as that contemplated was harmful, the government went ahead and railroaded their bills through with the whole-hearted support of the C.C.F. who, however, would have preferred immediate socialization of the oil industry instead of merely permissive legislation, and against the opposition only of the small conservative group and four liberal members who were sufficiently courageous to stand by their principles instead of their party. One of them, H. F. T. Perry, a former liberal speaker of the House, pointed out that the bill was not liberalism but socialism and that grave fundamental principles of government were at stake.

While the gas famine was on an announcement by Mayor Telford was blazoned in the press that gas would be brought in from Seattle. Cash was taken in at the mayor's office from gas station men and Dr. Carrothers agreed to facilitate the movement, even though the wholesale price was to be 23 cents, or four cents higher than the price fixed by a

must check progress.

The Hon. R. L. Maitland, conservative leader, argued that the petroleum control legislation not only threatened to retard business invest-

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ment, but it endangered employment, provincial progress and opened the door to political corruption. The power was given to the government to go into business to acquire by purchase refineries and distributing plants; to take over drilling operations, shares, incorporate companies and to spend the money for all of those things without reference to the legislature. There was nothing to prevent the cabinet from spending \$20,000,000 without a single reference to the people of British Columbia.

Premier Pattullo, speaking in support of the Petroleum Sales Act, said he was in favour of control where control was essential to the public interest and he was confident control was essential in this particular instance. "We might need to use this Act ourselves," said Premier Pattullo. "As you know, we are now drilling in the Peace River country and expect to strike oil."

CONCERNING INSURANCE

Accident and Sickness Policies

BY GEORGE GILBERT



In many respects the economic safety of the average individual depends upon his earning power, which therefore needs protection against serious interruption through injury or illness. Whether he works for salary or wages or fees, whether his labors are mental or physical, his chief salable commodity is his time. But his time usually remains a salable commodity only so long as the individual is physically able to devote working hours to his trade, business or profession.

When, as a result of sickness or injury, that ability is impaired or destroyed, the individual's economic existence is jeopardized. His earning power stops, and the financial returns for his invested time are no longer available to support him. This emphasizes the utility of accident and sickness insurance, the purpose of which is to provide against the cessation of income during the period that the individual cannot by virtue of his physical condition commercialize his time.

ACCIDENT insurance is bought for the purpose of providing protection against the pecuniary loss which the insured may suffer because of bodily injuries sustained by him. Such loss may take the form of lost income, medical expenses, hospital fees, nursing fees, surgical operation charges, X-ray expenses, etc. An accident policy may cover the insured against all of these things, or only some of them, depending upon the form of policy purchased and the premium charged. Usually, the accident policy also pays specified sums in the case of death from accident or dismemberment resulting from bodily injuries.

Sickness insurance provides protection against pecuniary loss resulting from bodily disease or sickness. A sickness policy may furnish indemnity for loss of time, hospital fees, nursing fees, surgical fees, quarantine indemnity, or it may only cover some of these things, depending upon the type of policy purchased and the premium charged. In some cases the

policy may provide special indemnity for permanent blindness or paralysis due to sickness. A sickness policy does not furnish any indemnity for death from sickness.

In practice, sickness insurance is only sold in combination with accident insurance, under what is known as an accident and health policy or an accident and sickness policy. At present, most companies limit the period during which sickness indemnity is payable to either six months or twelve months. Some years ago policies were placed on the market which provided life indemnity for sickness, but these were later withdrawn in most cases owing to unsatisfactory claim experience.

Popular Form

One popular form of accident and sickness policy now being largely sold provides extensive accident benefits but only provides the following sickness benefits: hospital fees, nursing fees, surgical operation fees, an-

aesthetists' fees, operating room charges and X-ray expenses. This policy costs much less than a policy providing weekly indemnity and other benefits for sickness. Hospital and nursing fees are limited to a specified sum per day, and a specified maximum sum is provided for surgical operations.

As the insuring clauses in an accident and health policy are the crux of the contract, it is important that the insured should make himself familiar with their wording. In the past many different wordings were in use, but the great majority of companies have now adopted standard insuring clauses for accident and sickness policies.

Under the accident insuring clause, the insurance company insures the named insured "against loss resulting directly and independently of all other causes from bodily injuries sustained by the insured during the term of this policy and effected solely through accidental means, subject to the provisions, conditions and limitations herein contained."

In order to prevent misinterpretation of the contingency insured against, certain accident exclusions appear in the policies of most companies, as follows: "This policy does not cover bodily injuries caused (1) by bodily or mental infirmity; (2) by bacterial infection (except pyogenic infections which shall occur through an accidental cut or wound); (3) by any other kind of disease; (4) nor shall the policy cover hernia." Other exclusions recommended for adoption are: (1) military service in time of war; (2) loss resulting from any injury, fatal or non-fatal, sustained by the insured while in or on any vehicle or mechanical device for aerial navigation, or in falling therefrom or therewith, or while operating or handling any such vehicle or device; (3) suicide or any attempt thereof (same or insane).

Sickness Exclusions

Under the sickness insuring clause, the insurance company insures the named insured "against loss resulting from sickness or disease contracted by the insured during the term of this policy, subject to the provisions, conditions and limitations herein contained."

Following are the sickness exclusions which have been adopted: "The sickness policy shall not cover: (a) any disability or other loss unless the sickness or disease causing same shall be contracted and such disability or loss commence while the policy is in force; (b) no payment shall be made for any loss resulting from sickness or disease contracted or commencing prior to (either 15 or 30) days from noon of the date of the policy; (c) any loss for which the insured has either made claim or may become entitled to indemnity for or on account of bodily injuries effected through accidental means; (d) no payment shall be made for disability resulting from sickness or disease for which the insured is not regularly treated by a legally qualified physician or surgeon."

Under the sickness indemnity provisions of some policies, the full indemnity is payable whether the insured is confined to the house or not. Under other policies, the full indemnity is payable while the insured is confined to the house or hospital and one-half the indemnity while the insured is convalescent. Policies were on the market some years ago which paid one-half the weekly indemnity for partial disability, but these have mostly been withdrawn.

Hospital Expenses

Hospital expenses are provided for under the sickness coverage in the same manner as under the accident coverage, that is, the insured is reimbursed for expenses incurred while confined in a hospital, subject to the limit stated in the policy, which limit is usually a specified amount per day. The period of payment is limited to a specified number of weeks, ranging from ten to fifteen.

Nursing fees are also provided for in the same way, the insured being reimbursed for expenses incurred through employing a nurse while totally disabled. The limit stated in the policy is a specified amount per day, the period of payment being limited to a specified number of weeks, ranging from ten to fifteen.

Under the quarantine indemnity provision, if the insured is involuntarily quarantined by order of the civil authorities, because of exposure

to contagious or infectious disease, the weekly indemnity is payable during the period of quarantine.

Under the permanent disability provision of some policies, special indemnity is provided if the insured is permanently disabled by reason of paralysis or blindness resulting from sickness or disease. In some cases indemnity is payable up to 100 weeks instead of the more limited period provided under the total disability clause. In other cases, provision is made for the payment of a lump sum in lieu of weekly or monthly indemnity if the insured is totally disabled permanently.

Great-West to Reinsure Western Empire

ANNOUNCEMENT has been made that The Great-West Life Assurance Company has approved an agreement to reinsure, in co-operation with a number of other Canadian Companies, the business of The Western Empire Life Assurance Company of Winnipeg.

This agreement will not come into force until formally ratified by the shareholders of The Western Empire Life and various Dominion and Provincial authorities at which time The Western Empire Life will cease to do business.

The Western Empire Life Assurance Company was established in 1911 with Head Office at Winnipeg, Manitoba. It has operated exclusively in the four western provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. Its most recent Annual Statement showed Business in Force of \$7,818,140 and Total Assets of \$1,545,296 as at December 31, 1939.

Under the terms of this reinsurance agreement the Great-West Life will take over all assets of the Western Empire Life and will agree to pay and discharge all obligations of the Western Empire Life arising out of its insurance and annuity contracts in force. It is emphasized that all contractual benefits to policyholders of the Western Empire Life will now be guaranteed by The Great-West Life and will be paid in full as they fall due. Provision is also made in the agreement for the payment of a liberal scale of dividends to the holders of Western Empire Life participating policies.

Although the Great-West Life is taking over all administrative detail and will issue in its name a certificate of reinsurance to each Western Empire Life policyholder, the agreement was arranged in co-operation with about a dozen of the other Canadian life insurance companies each of which will reinsure a certain portion of the risk.

A provision for shareholders of the Western Empire Life is also included in the agreement to the effect that the persons recorded as shareholders of the Western Empire Life as of October 12, 1938, (or their heirs, executors, administrators, successors or assigns as the case may be) may turn in their certificates of stock for participation certificates issued by the Great-West Life. Accounts of the Western Empire Life business will be kept separately and it is provided that if the operations of this business over the next ten years result in a surplus after taking care of policyholders' interests, a return of all or a part of the capital paid into the Company will be made to the holders of these participation certificates.

Immediately upon the agreement being formally ratified and approved, shareholders of the Western Empire Life will be relieved of all further liability.

It is expected that the formal ratification and Governmental approvals to the reinsurance agreement will all have been given by the end of next month when the necessary records of business in force and other detail will be taken over by the Great-West Life as expeditiously as possible and after which a reinsurance certificate will be issued to each Western Empire Life policyholder. Until such time as the records are transferred and the reinsurance certificates are issued, these policyholders should continue payment of their premiums to the present collection offices of the Western Empire Life.

Confederation Life Business Increases

ANCREASE of more than 15 per cent in new business issued in 1940 over the same period of 1939 is reported by Confederation Life Association. Business for April was up 40 per cent over April, 1939—the best month of any year since June, 1931.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

I have long been a subscriber to your paper, which we all enjoy. I would be grateful for your advice on a small matter of Insurance. My husband, who died three years ago, held an accident Insurance policy on each member of the family, by paying \$1.00 (each) and subscribing to a Detroit paper (we lived in Windsor). I have carried this on even since. I really do not want the paper but thought it must be worth while as my husband kept it up year after year. Do you think it is worth going on with? The Policy is at present in Windsor so I cannot tell you its terms. It is in the Federal Life Insurance Co. Chicago. Do you think it is worth while continuing?

—M. A. W., Toronto, Ont.

As the Federal Life Insurance Company of Chicago is not licensed in Canada and has no deposit with the Government here for the protection of Canadian policyholders, payment of any claim under the accident policy you refer to could not be enforced in the local courts; the claimant would have to take proceedings in the United States, which would put him at considerable disadvantage so far as getting his money was concerned. Besides, the coverage under such a policy is very restricted, and I would not advise continuing it in force. Buy what insurance is required from companies that are regularly licensed in Canada and which have deposits with the Government for the protection of Canadian policyholders exclusively. In that event payment of all valid claims can be readily enforced through the local courts if necessary.

Life Underwriters to its membership.

To show what the campaign will be like the broadside contains reproductions of two of the "Hindsight and Foresight" columns, signed by Holgar J. Johnson, president of the Institute. The columns will run approximately once a week until the end of the year. The broadside also contains a list of suggestions to agents telling how they can cooperate in promoting the campaign to the public. Small ads, which individual agents can insert in local papers at their expense, are also reproduced.

Inquiries

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

An agent for the Northern Life Insurance Company has approached me regarding insurance. As I know little about this company I would appreciate some information regarding its financial strength as compared with some of the better known companies.

—D. E. C., Lindsay, Ont.

Northern Life Assurance Company of Canada, with head office at London, has been in business since 1897, and is regularly licensed for the transaction of life insurance. It has a deposit with the Government at Ottawa of \$76,575 for the protection of Canadian policyholders exclusively, and all claims are readily collectable.

Its total assets at the beginning of 1939, the latest date for which Government figures are available, were \$10,969,692.30, while its total liabilities except capital amounted to \$10,466,166.26, showing a surplus as regards policyholders of \$503,526.04. As the paid up capital amounted to \$250,000.00, there was thus a net surplus of \$253,526.04 over capital, policy reserves, investment reserve, provision for profits to policyholders, and all liabilities. Its total income in 1938 was \$2,062,755.36, while its total disbursements were \$1,479,786.07 showing an excess of income over disbursements of \$582,969.27.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

A young minister is considering taking out an insurance policy with the Ministers Life and Casualty Union with head office at Minneapolis, Minn., U.S.A. This company is apparently a mutual company accepting only ministers as risks. In your opinion, is the Company a reliable, safe company with which to deal and have they anything to offer their selected clientele that any of the larger insurance companies cannot offer?

Your opinion and advice will be appreciated.

—C. T. J., Toronto, Ont.

Ministers Life and Casualty Union of Minneapolis, Minnesota, with Canadian head office at Toronto, has been in business since 1901, and has been operating in Canada under Dominion registry since 1935. It is regularly licensed in this country as a fraternal benefit society, and has a deposit with the Government at Ottawa of \$172,000 for the protection of Canadian policyholders exclusively.

It is authorized to transact life, accident and sickness insurance to the extent permitted by its articles of incorporation, constitution and laws. As it is required to maintain a Government deposit in Canada at least equal to the reserve on its policies in force in this country, it is safe to insure with for fraternal insurance, and all claims are readily collectable.

With regard to its life insurance policies, all forms provide for the levy of additional assessments, but otherwise are similar to standard legal reserve contracts with standard provisions. At the beginning of 1929, the latest date for which Government figures are available, its total admitted assets in Canada were \$191,841, while its total liabilities in this country amounted to \$129,369, showing a surplus here of \$62,472.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

I have long been a subscriber to your paper, which we all enjoy. I would be grateful for your advice on a small matter of Insurance. My husband, who died three years ago, held an accident Insurance policy on each member of the family, by paying \$1.00 (each) and subscribing to a Detroit paper (we lived in Windsor). I have carried this on even since. I really do not want the paper but thought it must be worth while as my husband kept it up year after year. Do you think it is worth going on with? The Policy is at present in Windsor so I cannot tell you its terms. It is in the Federal Life Insurance Co. Chicago. Do you think it is worth while continuing?

—M. A. W., Toronto, Ont.

From the Records

Facts FOR THINKING MEN AND WOMEN

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Blitzkrieg Decides Fate of German Economy

(Continued from Page 11)

October next will arrive at a similar, or probably worse, result. If, as is sometimes assumed, the German production of synthetic oil is much greater this year than it was last year, the increase which may have accumulated until now will certainly be necessary to keep up military operations on their present scale throughout the summer.

But thereafter the increase will only take the place of the oil which would have accumulated out of imports if military operations had not expanded; which means that at the beginning of next year the German oil stocks will, if at all greater, not be much greater than they were at the beginning of this year. If the war is then still on, the initial force of the German onslaught will naturally have been broken; so will be much of the German morale, and the relatively improved oil position of the Nazis will only be able to produce ordinary, and not extraordinary, fireworks. But we doubt the development of such a situation very much, because we cannot conceive of the German oil production this year being appreciably greater than that of last year.

South-East Europe

To return to the economic advantages which the Nazis may derive from occupying South-East Europe. This is not a purely economic question. There are two possibilities of treating trade in occupied areas. Either the products are paid for, and a small occupation army is maintained; or the products are requisitioned, and a large occupation army is necessary.

During the last war the Germans tried the first method, because they were short of manpower. During this war the same method is not likely to be applicable; not from the money point of view (they would certainly compel the population to take German money), but because a small occupation army would hardly be safe. And it remains to be seen whether the Germans can spare a large occupation army. We venture to say that that army will not easily be seen, unless it consists of Italians; and at the moment it looks as if Hitler is not urging Mussolini to join him, because the price he would have to pay for the help is bound to weaken the economic foundations of the Nazi war machine. In the last resort, of course, Mussolini will do what he thinks best.

Moreover, we must consider this. The occupations of Rumania and the Ukraine which we mentioned earlier took place after three and a half years of war. The manpower of those countries was depleted, but, as we have seen, their spirit was not broken. If now Hitler and Mussolini broke through very quickly, the hatred of the peoples will be infinitely stronger than it was in 1918, and it would still be infinitely stronger in this war, even after three and a half years, than it was in 1918. Hitler knows very well that he cannot count on a repetition of Polish events in South-East Europe, to say nothing of his friendly feelings for Stalin which undoubtedly have largely prevented him from trying his fortune in those parts so far.

Of course, we know how seriously Hitler, and for that matter Stalin, takes this friendship. At the outbreak of this war Skoropadski lived in Berlin, where some thousands of his countrymen and political henchmen formed a strange section of Hitler's brown-shirted S.A. When the Russo-German pact was signed last August, the poor devils were rounded up by the Gestapo, and Skoropadski was told to step gingerly. Now, in Munich, he is back at his old game, organizing a new edition of the Ukrainian irredenta. This by the way, although it is naturally most significant with regard to Russia's attitude towards Italy's joining Hitler.

German Foreign Trade

The second aspect of Germany's economy after the second round, that is to say after this summer, concerns Germany's foreign trade. It is strange that the investigation of this aspect should offer pitfalls which again and again cause even qualified observers to make erroneous assumptions.

An extremely thorough analysis of Germany's foreign trade, and of its prospects and effects in this war, has recently been published by Mr. H. C. Hillmann in an English journal. It is based on the official German statistics for 1938, and comprises over 1000 commodity groups in which, and 109 countries with which, Germany traded in that year. Through appropriate grouping the analysis arrives at the following results. Forty-three per cent of the German imports (according to weight) came from Overseas Countries and the Allied Empires. Twenty-seven per cent of the German exports went to these countries.

But what the analysis does not make clear, is this: ninety-five per cent of all German exports consisted of the following groups: coal and coke; stones, earths, glass, clay products; iron ore (a small volume of re-exports); machines, vehicles, rail tracks; phosphates; by far the greatest part of which was exported by sea.

Thus, if 73 per cent of all German exports went to neutral countries in Europe (including the Italian Empire), this large percentage is, far from being a blessing to Germany, a great disadvantage. For even if we assume that the non-bulky five per cent went entirely to neutral



H. T. O'NEILL, appointed manager of the Toronto main branch of the Royal Bank of Canada. He joined the bank at Port Hope, Ont., in 1914 and has served it in Toronto, Stratford and Montreal. R. M. Boyd, formerly manager of the Toronto main branch, becomes supervisor of branches in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, succeeding C. E. Mackenzie, who is retiring.

European countries, the fact remains that almost the entire exports to neutral customers consisted of bulky goods which normally, whether to Spain, Italy, South-East Europe, or the Baltic States, were shipped and not railed. (Since these calculations are based on 1938 figures it is, perhaps, proper to mention that Austria and Czechoslovakia were regarded as parts of Germany.)

If we eliminate finished goods, we see that 86 per cent of the total German exports were bulky unfinished goods; and that this 86 per cent accounted for only 20 per cent of the value of all German exports.

However, the 73 per cent of weight which went to neutral countries in Europe accounted for 61 per cent of the total export value, so that just the most highly priced German export goods were sold to European importers—the only redeeming feature in the picture, as far as Germany is concerned.

Difficulty Remains

But the difficulty remains; although Germany has lost 39 per cent of her export proceeds, she has to export 73 per cent of her pre-war volume in order to retain 61 per cent of her pre-war proceeds. It is difficult to estimate how much of the bulky-exports business may have become impossible through the war, but the volume must be considerable, and it must certainly be growing just now when the German transportation system has more important things to do than just business.

Moreover, it must appear doubtful that Germany will be able to maintain her export of highly-valued finished articles to European neutrals. Not only has Russia just concluded a trade treaty with Yugoslavia under which the latter takes 5 millions in machin-

ery, etc., per year from Russia, but

Russia will most probably extend her activities, and will with the smaller European still-Neutrals certainly show not only an increasing political but also economic trend "away from Berlin." While Germany's involvement in the final struggle for life or death is an occasion for the smaller countries to breathe more freely, Russia has achieved her immediate political aim and can devote herself now to less exciting but more profitable pursuits.

The import side of the picture, although naturally more vital to Germany, is less spectacular, in that it consists only of comparatively few commodities which matter. If Napoleon said, three things are necessary to conduct war: money, money, and money; it is now three other things, at least as far as the Nazis are concerned: oil, iron, and speed. There is, further, this difference; each of Napoleon's three requirements could replace the two others; none of the Nazis' three requirements can replace

the two others. It is not optimism or wishful thinking (we cannot for one moment forget the frightfulness of it all), but hard facts, which leads us to the conclusion that this summer will decide the war.

To sum up. If Mussolini joins Hitler, they are going to break together. This summer. If Mussolini does not join Hitler, he realizes that Hitler is going to break by himself. This summer. The war may not immediately end then; but it will be a pitiful plight for the Nazis.

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Why the War Will Not Bankrupt Britain

BY GILBERT C. LAYTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

Loose talk about the inevitability of bankruptcy for Britain after the war does not take into account the extent to which Britain is adjusting her economy to war's requirements.

Rationing, the drive for exports and the cost-price control are effectively adjusting expenditure on just living to the dictates of winning the war and emerging relatively intact afterwards.

British Empire wealth and resources are enormously greater than Germany's. And sooner or later Britain's position will be eased by the granting of credit by the United States for the purchase of war supplies.

IT IS axiomatic that the purses of all the belligerents will be decidedly thinner before the war approaches a decision. Great Britain is commonly reckoned to have the deepest purse of any country, but there is a considerable amount of loose talk about the inevitability of her virtual bankruptcy after the war.

It is not easy to understand how in this context the word bankruptcy is intended. Italy, it will be remembered, was thought by economic experts to be as near bankrupt as made no difference after the Abyssinian adventure. She managed, however, and is still managing. And just as an individual can stave off financial collapse by reducing his standard of life, so can a nation.

If it is understood that prudent government will not allow a country at war to attempt to hold to the old standards of living then the factors determining national solvency and bankruptcy can no longer be based on pre-war conditions.

Living Standards Down

Great Britain has not tried to maintain the previous standard. Rationing, the drive for exports, and the cost-price control, are effectively adjusting expenditure on just living to the dictates of winning the war and emerging relatively intact afterwards. And such measures, in an economic sense, are like so many pounds put into the national bank account.

The best indication of how far sternness has entered into the conflict of economic forces at home may be seen from the fact that in the year to March last no less than 57 per cent of expenditure was provided by revenue from taxes. In the last war the percentage was 28.

Britain could have adopted an easier way. She could have resigned herself to inflation, which is the path of roses until it leads into the forest of hardship. She could have counted on the liquidation of her huge overseas investments, which amount to near \$4,000,000,000. She could have raised vast loans to conceal the financial burden of war and pass it on to the very future for which the war is being fought.

But she has done none of these. The influences making for inflation are rigidly controlled. The great coffer of foreign assets is being tapped with a full understanding that its exhaustion would undermine the world position of Britain. And loans, though they will be big judged by peacetime standards, will be as small as possible.

The Gold Question

Perhaps most apprehension has been created by the realization that the gold reserves will find their way across the Atlantic, unless the war is shorter than anyone expects, before the Allies bring the Germans, swastikas in hand, to the conference room. Britain had about £500,000,000 of gold last September, and she has less now. But the time will surely come, if the United States sees the whole gold reserves of the Allies en route to her, when she will not only agree to advance credit but will almost thrust it upon her customers. For a Britain and a France denuded of gold could hardly continue to support the metal as the sole measure of wealth and means of international settlement.

Even if the U.S. did not see the red light and blandly swelled herself with gold from the Allies that would not mean their bankruptcy. Far from it. Britain would still have her vast trade and her Empire would still be the greatest economic entity in the world.

But the British government is not in any case disposed to live on its capital. The restrictions on civil trade at home are not only in support of the prior requirements of the Army, Navy and Air Force. They are also to enable exports to be increased to the point where the foreign exchange they provide is a powerful weapon against new taxation and an assurance against the dissipation of accumulated wealth. The latest move was the limitation of the supply of cotton and rayon goods to the shops to 75 per cent. of last year's level and the reduction to a quarter of the supply of linen goods. That is the measure of the determination with which the exports war is being waged.

Germany has nothing like the resources immediately available to the Allies and she has nothing like the scope for increasing her exports. (In the latter sphere she has, indeed, no overseas scope at all, while the field which lies open in neighboring territories is steadily being narrowed.)

Mines

BY J. A. MCRAE

INVESTORS in Canadian mines appear to be confronted with an opportunity somewhat greater than at any previous time in the history of the dominion. There are many big producing mines which offer every reasonable assurance of being big producers for the next fifteen to twenty years, and even more in some cases, where the quotations for the shares are at a level which amounts to only six to ten times the current annual rate of earnings.

Lake Shore Mines, earning now at a rate of around \$3 per share annually, and in the stated opinion of a company official, likely to be a bigger producer ten years from now than it is at present, is at around \$20 per share. The mine would have to produce the current rate of profits for only six to seven years to cover this valuation, —whereas everything points toward the likelihood of the mine continuing as a big producer for at least two or three times that length of time.

Close students of the market for shares in producing mines in Canada are unable to find any sound reason why holders of such shares should sell their stocks at the recent low levels established. A gold mine, earning \$3 per share annually, and in such physical condition as to assure a long life still ahead, would normally sell at \$40 to \$50 per share. Why such shares should be sold at just half that price is difficult to understand, and is something which is causing close students of stock markets to wonder in what direction the seller of such shares may hope to employ his funds to better or to anything like equal advantage to himself, despite the trend or result of war.

Nickel Offsets, Ltd., has issued a statement showing 359,603 tons of ore indicated, with a value of \$6,562,000. The property is in the Sudbury district, and embraces a big acreage. Further exploration is to proceed this year. The property is controlled by Albert Wende and associates of Buffalo.

John E. Hammell, president of Pickle Crow Gold Mines, informed the shareholders of the company at the annual meeting that the physical condition of the mine was better than at any former time.

Nickel production from the mines in the Sudbury district of Northern Ontario has averaged \$5,000,000 every thirty days so far during 1940. This production exceeds any former record in the history of the industry. Nickel



ONTO THE SCRAP HEAP of old cars, girders, boilers, etc., at Park Royal, England, goes this old car. The British government has organized a great drive to collect old iron and scrap metal for the manufacture of armaments. Now this mangled jalopy, having served its owner will help defend the Empire.

WE DISCUSS THIS WEEK

Brazilian Traction

BY FAR the most important factor in the public utility field in Brazil, Brazilian Traction, Light & Power Company, Limited, through subsidiaries supplies electric light and power, traction, gas and water service in the cities of Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo and Santos and adjoining coffee-rich areas. Telephone service is provided throughout the states of Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo, in a considerable part of the state of Minas Gerais, as well as in a part of the state of Paraná. A population of more than 4,900,000 is served by subsidiaries other than telephone; double that number live in the areas covered by telephone operations.

The demand for Brazilian Traction's services has kept pace with the growing industrialization of Brazil. However, despite determined efforts to diversify Brazil's basic economy, prosperity in the country is measured in terms of raw material prices, particularly coffee and cotton. The greatest difficulty in times of depression is the factor of exchange fluctuations; for Brazilian Traction's profits in Brazilian milreis must be converted into Canadian dollars for debt service and dividends. This affects the company's stock, which gains with a rise in the worth of the milreis in Canadian or United States dollars and falls off with a reverse trend.

Frozen Balances

Because Brazil depends so largely on coffee exports and because prices for this commodity were low for a considerable period, returns were substantially reduced and Brazil's balance of payments suffered, which led to the accumulation of frozen foreign balances in the country. To expedite the flow of capital to the country and to encourage domestic capital, internal political stability and friendly relations with the United States are needed. The Vargas administration has shown commendable eagerness to put Brazil on a sound political footing and has been making friendly overtures to the United States; with the result that American capital has been enlisted in the struggle to develop Brazil's many latent resources.

Now Brazil's balance of trade is improving; first because of an increase in exports, but chiefly because of the cutting down of imports. During the 11 months of 1939, exports rose 5 per cent; imports were reduced by 15 per cent. Brazil is now taking care of all commercial credits without a lag and latest reports are to the effect that the government has worked out a satisfactory plan for starting payment on the country's foreign debt — which amounts to

Earnings for the 1939 fiscal year are not yet available, but are estimated to be equal to approximately \$1.28 per share, as compared with \$1.37 in 1938 and \$1.54 in 1937. The earnings decline recorded in the last year came chiefly at the tail end of the period: on the whole, gains in combined volumes of sales of power, trams, ways, telephone and other services established a new high record. The sad fact is that the gains were recorded in terms of milreis. Net earnings before depreciation and amortization were \$4,460,611 for the first 3 months of 1940, as compared with \$4,979,384 in the same period in 1939; again, decline in the exchange rate is responsible.

Currently the ordinary stock of Brazilian Traction has above-average speculative appeal. While it is still difficult to make definite predictions as to the resumption of dividends, payments are a near term possibility. And the significant signpost pointing in this direction is the improvement in Brazil's balance of trade.

output has averaged over 21,000,000 lbs. per month so far during the current year, as compared with 17,000,000 lbs. per month in the corresponding period of 1939.

Gold produced by the mines of Ontario so far during 1940 has averaged a little over \$10,000,000 per month. This is more than \$1,000,000 per month above the record for the corresponding period of the preceding year.

Omega Gold Mines handled 174,449 tons of ore in the fiscal year ended March 31. Ore averaged just \$5.81 per ton. An operating profit of \$54,143 was reported for the year.

McIntyre-Porcupine Mines had a gross recovery of \$8,793,575 in gold during the fiscal year ended March 31. This compared with \$8,375,336 in the preceding year which was the former best record. Ore reserves have increased to 4,245,466 tons containing an estimated \$49,315,431. The fact that ore reserves increased by ap-

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Hospitalization Department, Continental Casualty Company, Federal Building, Toronto, (Head Office for Canada.)



FOREIGN EXCHANGE ACQUISITION ORDER

SPECIAL NOTICE

Subject to certain exemptions, the Foreign Exchange Acquisition Order requires every resident of Canada who had any foreign currency or foreign currency deposit in his possession, ownership or control on May 1st, 1940, regardless of amount, to sell the same to an Authorized Dealer (chartered bank) on or before May 31st, 1940.

Unless an extension has been granted by the Board, any resident who has not complied with the terms of the Order on or before May 31st, 1940, will be in default and subject to the penalties provided in the Order.

The Order does not require the sale of foreign securities.

Further information and particulars may be obtained from any branch of a chartered bank.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE CONTROL BOARD



GASOLINE RATIONING and the 25-shillings-per-horsepower tax which was instituted early this year in England have taken their toll of private cars: it is estimated that nearly half of them have been laid up or sold for scrap. Here, at a car wreckers' establishment near Finsbury, Kent, are workmen engaged in breaking up cars for scrap metal which will be used for armaments.

SATURDAY NIGHT

PEOPLE

TRAVEL

FASHION

HOMES

THE ARTS

TORONTO, CANADA, MAY 25, 1940

The Feminine Figure Obeys the Will of Fashion

BY HAROLD SUTHERLAND

"HOW'S your wasp waist?"

When a fashion editor asks such a personal question as this, those of her readers who are blessed by nature with the silhouette of an hour-glass, reach for another sweet and turn the page with a feeling of calm indifference, but their sisters, who happen to be built on lines indicating there has been no famine in the land, puff hard on a cigarette and go into a serious conference with themselves as to what they propose to do to correct the situation.

Most men can accept whatever figure they present with philosophical nonchalance, whether they be thin or fat, displaying the form of a rowing-club Adonis or a balloon-like Goering, and let it go at that, but women live by different rules—rules set by stern dictators of fashion, which demand that the shape of their

Left—Massaging with a roller.

Right—A foam bath.

bodies as well as the cut of their garments conform to their latest edicts.

Ever so often an order is issued from style headquarters commanding that the feminine form undergo a complete doing over. About once in every ten years there is a new conception of what the perfect figure should be and the amazing part of it all is that women manage in some mysterious way to change at will from a Garbo to a Mae West and back again.

During the period around 1910 your family photograph album will show you that women were full-bosomed, small-waisted and round-hipped, but turn over a few pages to the period just after the war and note the change. Round girls have become flat-chested and hipless. Waist lines have entirely disappeared and belts are worn down where hips used to be. It was the era of the boyish form and the so-called jazz age—an era in which the press, pulpit and the older generation denounced youth and its frivolities for interfering with the natural feminine figure divine, which to them, Lillian Russell, the glamor girl of earlier days, epitomized with a body of full bosomed magnificence. Resolutions were passed by women's clubs to "put the waistline back where God intended it to be," but to no avail. Fashion had dictated and that was that.

BUT by the time another ten years had rolled by, and we were into the nineteen-thirties, the mode had

Left—Massage given by hand.

Right—Exercise for limbering and reducing.

changed to such a degree that the feminine figure was forced to submit to another re-styling. And submit it did. The emphasis was placed on slim hips and long limbs—the lines of the athlete—so sisters, sweethearts and wives adopted whatever methods were necessary to streamline their bodies to the order of the day.

But with the beginning of 1940, Dame Fashion, with all her inconsistency, decided that the athletic figure looked too thick through the middle, so another great drive was on to recapture the small waistline. The perfect figure to-day is back to the Lillian Russell type, but with less general avoirdupois. In fact, Paris has advocated the return of the boned corset, which pulled the great stage star in and let her hips bulge out, but the modern woman for once rebelled at the suggestion of the experts and refused to be made that uncomfortable.

Instead of lacing a picket fence around their waists, the ladies of fashion, who lack the hour-glass silhouette, are finding easier methods to conform to style changes by submitting to special exercises and reducing treatments worked out for them and applied by beauty salon experts.

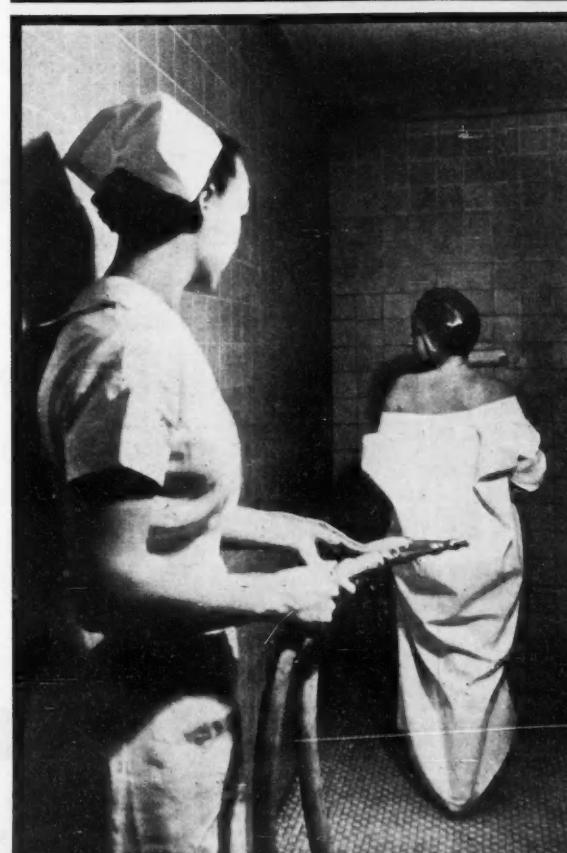
Some of the methods by which

Left—Water under great pressure for toning.

Centre—A bath of warm wax.

Right—The perfection of the finished product.

milady is able to re-style her body to new fashion trends are shown in the photographs on this page by a cameraman, who was allowed behind the scenes in one of Canada's largest and most up-to-date grooming establishments, where figures are streamlined to fashion's decrees. Exercises, massage treatments, wax baths and bubble baths explain in some degree, perhaps, why it is that women are able to transform their general appearance almost over night from the straight line of the boyish figure to wasp and hour-glass curves.



Why the War Will Not Bankrupt Britain

BY GILBERT C. LAYTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

Loose talk about the inevitability of bankruptcy for Britain after the war does not take into account the extent to which Britain is adjusting her economy to war's requirements.

Rationing, the drive for exports and the cost-price control are effectively adjusting expenditure on just living to the dictates of winning the war and emerging relatively intact afterwards.

British Empire wealth and resources are enormously greater than Germany's. And sooner or later Britain's position will be eased by the granting of credit by the United States for the purchase of war supplies.

IT IS axiomatic that the purses of all the belligerents will be decidedly thinner before the war approaches a decision. Great Britain is commonly reckoned to have the deepest purse of any country, but there is a considerable amount of loose talk about the inevitability of her virtual bankruptcy after the war.

It is not easy to understand how in this context the word bankruptcy is intended. Italy, it will be remembered, was thought by economic experts to be as near bankrupt as made no difference after the Abyssinian adventure. She managed, however, and is still managing. And just as an individual can stave off financial collapse by reducing his standard of life, so can a nation.

If it is understood that prudent government will not allow a country at war to attempt to hold to the old standards of living then the factors determining national solvency and bankruptcy can no longer be based on pre-war conditions.

Living Standards Down

Great Britain has not tried to maintain the previous standard. Rationing, the drive for exports, and the cost-price control, are effectively adjusting expenditure on just living to the dictates of winning the war and emerging relatively intact afterwards. And such measures, in an economic sense, are like so many pounds put into the national bank account.

The best indication of how far sternness has entered into the conflict of economic forces at home may be seen from the fact that in the year to March last no less than 57 per cent. of expenditure was provided by revenue from taxes. In the last war the percentage was 28.

Britain could have adopted an easier way. She could have resigned herself to inflation, which is the path of roses until it leads into the forest of hardship. She could have counted on the liquidation of her huge oversea investments, which amount to near £4,000,000,000. She could have raised vast loans to conceal the financial burden of war and pass it on to the very future for which the war is being fought.

But she has done none of these. The influences making for inflation are rigidly controlled. The great coffer of foreign assets is being tapped with a full understanding that its exhaustion would undermine the world position of Britain. And loans, though they will be big judged by peacetime standards, will be as small as possible.

The Gold Question

Perhaps most apprehension has been created by the realization that the gold reserves will find their way across the Atlantic, unless the war is shorter than anyone expects, before the Allies bring the Germans, swastikas in hand, to the conference room. Britain had about £500,000,000 of gold last September, and she has less now. But the time will surely come, if the United States sees the whole gold reserves of the Allies en route to her, when she will not only agree to advance credit but will almost trust it upon her customers.

For a Britain and a France denuded of gold could hardly continue to support the metal as the sole measure of wealth and means of international settlement.

Even if the U.S. did not see the red light and blandly swelled herself with gold from the Allies that would not mean their bankruptcy. Far from it. Britain would still have her vast trade and her Empire would still be the greatest economic entity in the world.

But the British government is not in any case disposed to live on its capital. The restrictions on civil trade at home are not only in support of the prior requirements of the Army, Navy and Air Force. They are also to enable exports to be increased to the point where the foreign exchange they provide is a powerful weapon against new taxation and an assurance against the dissipation of accumulated wealth. The latest move was the limitation of the supply of cotton and rayon goods to the shops to 75 per cent. of last year's level and the reduction to a quarter of the supply of linen goods. That is the measure of the determination with which the exports war is being waged.

Germany has nothing like the resources immediately available to the Allies and she has nothing like the scope for increasing her exports. (In the latter sphere she has, indeed, no overseas scope at all, while the field which lies open in neighboring territories is steadily being narrowed.)

Long before the Allies came near the end of the financial and economic means which they can employ, the Third Reich would be suing for a peace compelled by empty stomachs, idle factories and worthless banknotes.

U.S. Realization

There have not been lacking signs that so much is realized by the United States, as by the rest of the world, and here is a possible reason why there still appears a slight reluctance to depart from the cash-and-carry plan which eventually will carry all, or nearly all, British and French gold to American Treasury coffers. That is a major pity, because the disturbances which arise from a ludicrous maldistribution of gold do not neglect to visit the one who has the metal equally with the ones who have not.

It is said that it is the memory of the War Debts of the last war which makes it a political impossibility for the Administration to extend credit now. The story of those Debts is long and complicated and there is no room for it here. Apart from the moral side, however, it should be said, what has very rarely been said, that the payment of them, even had it been feasible, would have had such great trade and economic and financial repercussions that the United States would have curtailed the day on which it insisted on the letter of the contract.

In the final analysis it is plain that the Allies can pay for the War, spot cash, up to any conceivable limit, without coming near to that much-talked-about state of bankruptcy. But the position would be better, not only for the Allies, but also for America, if spot cash were not always necessary.

Mines

BY J. A. MCRAE

INVESTORS in Canadian mines appear to be confronted with an opportunity somewhat greater than at any previous time in the history of the dominion. There are many big producing mines which offer every reasonable assurance of being big producers for the next fifteen to twenty years, and even more in some cases, where the quotations for the shares are at a level which amounts to only six to ten times the current annual rate of earnings.

Lake Shore Mines, earning now at a rate of around \$3 per share annually, and in the stated opinion of a company official, likely to be a bigger producer ten years from now than it is at present, is at around \$20 per share. The mine would have to produce the current rate of profits for only six to seven years to cover this valuation, —whereas everything points toward the likelihood of the mine continuing as a big producer for at least two or three times that length of time.

Close students of the market for shares in producing mines in Canada are unable to find any sound reason why holders of such shares should sell their stocks at the recent low levels established. A gold mine, earning \$3 per share annually, and in such physical condition as to assure a long life still ahead, would normally sell at \$40 to \$50 per share. Why such shares should be sold at just half that price is difficult to understand, and is something which is causing close students of stock markets to wonder in what direction the seller of such shares may hope to employ his funds to better or to anything like equal advantage to himself, despite the trend or result of war.

Nickel Offsets, Ltd., has issued a statement showing 359,603 tons of ore indicated, with a value of \$6,562,000. The property is in the Sudbury district, and embraces a big acreage. Further exploration is to proceed this year. The property is controlled by Albert Wende and associates of Buffalo.

John E. Hammell, president of Pickle Crow Gold Mines, informed the shareholders of the company at the annual meeting that the physical condition of the mine was better than at any former time.

Nickel production from the mines in the Sudbury district of Northern Ontario has averaged \$5,000,000 every thirty days so far during 1940. This production exceeds any former record in the history of the industry. Nickel



ONTO THE SCRAP HEAP of old cars, girders, boilers, etc., at Park Royal, England, goes this old car. The British government has organized a great drive to collect old iron and scrap metal for the manufacture of armaments. Now this mangled jalopy, having served its owner will help defend the Empire.

WE DISCUSS THIS WEEK

Brazilian Traction

BY FAR the most important factor in the public utility field in Brazil, Brazilian Traction, Light & Power Company, Limited, through subsidiaries supplies electric light and power, traction, gas and water service in the cities of Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo and Santos and adjoining coffee-rich areas. Telephone service is provided throughout the states of Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo, in a considerable part of the state of Minas Geraes, as well as in a part of the state of Paraná. A population of more than 4,900,000 is served by subsidiaries other than telephone; double that number live in the areas covered by telephone operations.

The demand for Brazilian Traction's services has kept pace with the growing industrialization of Brazil. However, despite determined efforts to diversify Brazil's basic economy, prosperity in the country is measured in terms of raw material prices, particularly coffee and cotton. The greatest difficulty in times of depression is the factor of exchange fluctuations; for Brazilian Traction's profits in Brazilian milreis must be converted into Canadian dollars for debt service and dividends. This affects the company's stock, which gains with a rise in the worth of the milreis in Canadian or United States dollars and falls off with a reverse trend.

Frozen Balances

Because Brazil depends so largely on coffee exports and because prices for this commodity were low for a considerable period, returns were substantially reduced and Brazil's balance of payments suffered, which led to the accumulation of frozen foreign balances in the country. To expedite the flow of capital to the country and to encourage domestic capital, internal political stability and friendly relations with the United States are needed. The Vargas administration has shown commendable eagerness to put Brazil on a sound political footing and has been making friendly overtures to the United States: with the result that American capital has been enlisted in the struggle to develop Brazil's many latent resources.

Now Brazil's balance of trade is improving: first because of an increase in exports, but chiefly because of the cutting down of imports.

During the 11 months of 1939, exports rose 5 per cent.; imports were reduced by 15 per cent. Brazil is now taking care of all commercial credits without a lag and latest reports are to the effect that the government has worked out a satisfactory plan for starting payment on the country's foreign debt — which amounts to

output has averaged over 21,000,000 lbs. per month so far during the current year, as compared with 17,000,000 lbs. per month in the corresponding period of 1939.

Gold produced by the mines of Ontario so far during 1940 has averaged a little over \$10,000,000 per month. This is more than \$1,000,000 per month above the record for the corresponding period of the preceding year.

Omega Gold Mines handled 174,449 tons of ore in the fiscal year ended March 31. Ore averaged just \$5.81 per ton. An operating profit of \$54,143 was reported for the year.

McIntyre-Porcupine Mines had a gross recovery of \$8,793,575 in gold during the fiscal year ended March 31. This compared with \$8,375,336 in the preceding year which was the former best record. Ore reserves have increased to 4,245,466 tons containing an estimated \$49,315,431. The fact that ore reserves increased by ap-

proximately \$5,000,000 in spite of current record output is an indication of the strong physical condition of the mine. Although McIntyre-Porcupine is a company with an authorized capital of just 800,000 shares, the net working capital has risen to \$16,104,785. Net profits during the fiscal year amount to \$4,66 per share.

Little Long Lac Gold Mines handled 106,777 tons of ore during 1939 for an output of \$1,699,078. Net profit for the year was \$569,421 compared with \$435,573 in the preceding year.

Pickle Crow mined 41,770 tons of ore during the first quarter of this year, of which 7,949 tons were sorted out as waste. The remaining 33,821 tons sent through the mill yielded \$686,666 for an average of \$20.30 per ton. Operating costs averaged \$5.63 per ton.

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Hospitalization Department, Continental Casualty Company, Federal Building, Toronto, (Head Office for Canada.)

FOREIGN EXCHANGE ACQUISITION ORDER

SPECIAL NOTICE

Subject to certain exemptions, the Foreign Exchange Acquisition Order requires every resident of Canada who had any foreign currency or foreign currency deposit in his possession, ownership or control on May 1st, 1940, regardless of amount, to sell the same to an Authorized Dealer (chartered bank) on or before May 31st, 1940.

Unless an extension has been granted by the Board, any resident who has not complied with the terms of the Order on or before May 31st, 1940, will be in default and subject to the penalties provided in the Order.

The Order does not require the sale of foreign securities.

Further information and particulars may be obtained from any branch of a chartered bank.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE CONTROL BOARD



GASOLINE RATIONING and the 25-shillings-per-horsepower tax which was instituted early this year in England have taken their toll of private cars; it is estimated that nearly half of them have been laid up or sold for scrap. Here, at a car wreckers' establishment near Foothill, Kent, are workmen engaged in breaking up cars for scrap metal which will be used for armaments.

SATURDAY NIGHT

PEOPLE

TRAVEL

FASHION

HOMES

THE ARTS

TORONTO, CANADA, MAY 25, 1940

The Feminine Figure Obeys the Will of Fashion

BY HAROLD SUTHERLAND

"HOW'S your wasp waist?"

When a fashion editor asks such a personal question as this, those of her readers who are blessed by nature with the silhouette of an hour-glass, reach for another sweet and turn the page with a feeling of calm indifference, but their sisters, who happen to be built on lines indicating there has been no famine in the land, puff hard on a cigarette and go into serious conference with themselves as to what they propose to do to correct the situation.

Most men can accept whatever figure they present with philosophical nonchalance, whether they be thin or fat, displaying the form of a rowing-club Adonis or a balloon-like Goering, and let it go at that, but women live by different rules—rules set by stern dictators of fashion, which demand that the shape of their

Left—Massaging with a roller.
Right—A foam bath.

bodies as well as the cut of their garments conform to their latest edicts.

Ever so often an order is issued from style headquarters commanding that the feminine form undergo a complete doing over. About once in every ten years there is a new conception of what the perfect figure should be and the amazing part of it all is that women manage in some mysterious way to change at will from a Garbo to a Mae West and back again.

During the period around 1910 your family photograph album will show you that women were full-bosomed, small-waisted and round-hipped, but turn over a few pages to the period just after the war and note the change. Round girls have become flat-chested and hipless. Waist lines have entirely disappeared and belts are worn down where hips used to be. It was the era of the boyish form and the so-called jazz age—an era in which the press, pulpit and the older generation denounced youth and its frivolities for interfering with the natural feminine figure divine, which to them, Lillian Russell, the glamor girl of earlier days, epitomized with body of full bosomed magnificence. Resolutions were passed by women's clubs to "put the waistline back where God intended it to be," but to no avail. Fashion had dictated and that was that.

BUT by the time another ten years had roiled by, and we were into the nineteen-thirties, the mode had

Left—Massage given by hand.
Right—Exercise for limbering and reducing.

changed to such a degree that the feminine figure was forced to submit to another re-styling. And submit it did. The emphasis was placed on slim hips and long limbs—the lines of the athlete—so sisters, sweethearts and wives adopted whatever methods were necessary to streamline their bodies to the order of the day.

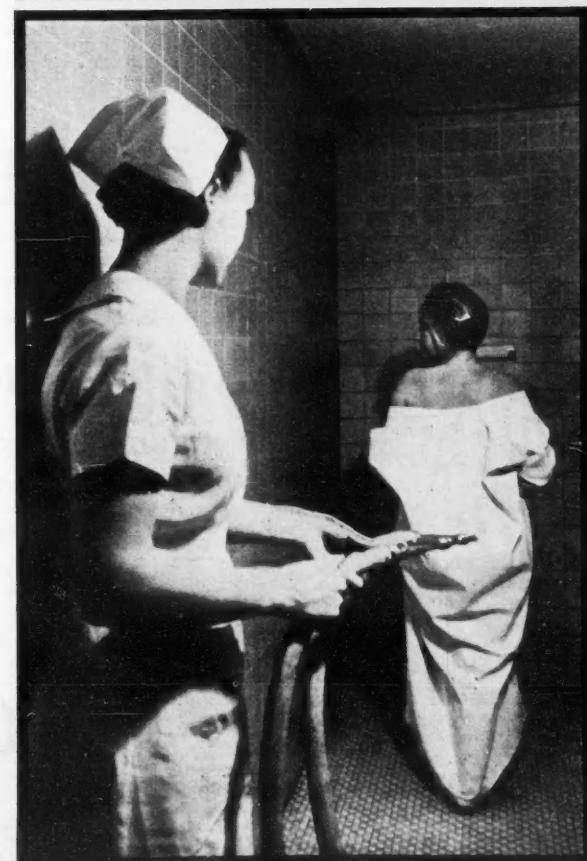
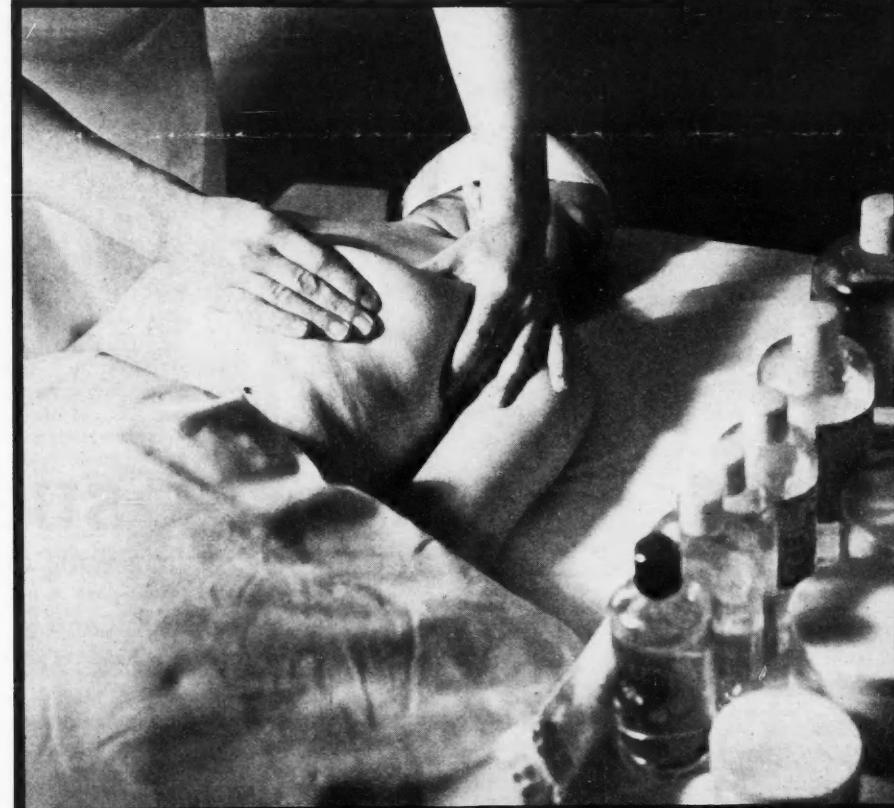
But with the beginning of 1940, Dame Fashion, with all her inconsistency, decided that the athletic figure looked too thick through the middle, so another great drive was on to recapture the small waistline. The perfect figure to-day is back to the Lillian Russell type, but with less general avoidupois. In fact, Paris has advocated the return of the boned corset, which pulled the great stage star in and let her hips bulge out, but the modern woman for once rebelled at the suggestion of the experts and refused to be made that uncomfortable.

Instead of lacing a picket fence around their waists, the ladies of fashion, who lack the hour-glass silhouette, are finding easier methods to conform to style changes by submitting to special exercises and reducing treatments worked out for them and applied by beauty salon experts.

Some of the methods by which

Left—Water under great pressure for toning.
Centre—A bath of warm wax.
Right—The perfection of the finished product.

milady is able to re-style her body to new fashion trends are shown in the photographs on this page by a cameraman, who was allowed behind the scenes in one of Canada's largest and most up-to-date grooming establishments, where figures are streamlined to fashion's decrees. Exercises, massage treatments, wax baths and bubble baths explain in some degree, perhaps, why it is that women are able to transform their general appearance almost over night from the straight line of the boyish figure to wasp and hour-glass curves.



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Write Harvey Clare, M.D.,
Medical Superintendent, Homewood Sanitarium,
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WORLD of WOMEN

Changing Figures To Fit

BY ISABEL MORGAN

IF YOU have ever tried on a dress and whispered "It's a dream," wondering if the seams are wide enough to let out an inch at the waist and possibly two at the hips, you know how dreary it is to fit your clothes to your figure. Fitting your figure to your clothes may take a little longer than letting out a seam here and there, but the sheer snug satisfaction it brings is worth it.

Your success depends on the method and you can't do better than follow one which has proven its success in salons throughout the country. Elizabeth Arden brings her exercise Salon to you in a slender album of phonograph records. There are three records and they cover a complete course in fundamental exercises for posture, limbering, breathing and reducing. Each album has an illustrated folder which shows each exercise in double exposure so that you can visualize it, practise it and then do it, directed by Arden's directress of exercise. You do them to music and in perfect rhythm.

The exercise records were first introduced in Palm Beach where they created something of a furor when groups of friends gathered around swimming pools, carrying portable victrolas so they could do the setting up exercises on the sands before the morning swim.

Twenty exercises form the routine. Naturally you will concentrate on the ones which suit your particular requirements. For instance, if you stand badly, you will pay particular attention to the definition of perfect posture, which is: There should be a plumb line from the ear lobe through the shoulders, through the centre of the body, through the ankle, to the arch of the foot. To attain the line one must stand with the weight slightly forward and the feet together on the outside border of the feet, with the toes gripping the floor, with the knees together, with the end of the spine "tucked under." The ribs and chest should give the impression of being elevated out of the waistline, the shoulders down and back, and the top of the head pressed up as if the ear lobes were being pulled away from the shoulders.

And if you want to pay particular attention to your breathing, do this exercise: Stand in front of an open window, chest high, hips tucked under, arms relaxed to sides. To four counts, exhale through the mouth, lowering arms and bending body forward. Continue exercise by breathing in and raising body and arms to full stretch.

For a tiny waist there's the Tick Tock exercise. On count 1, stand with the left arm over the head, bending to right as far as possible, push left arm over body, forming an arch over the head. Push the right hand down toward the ankle. On count 2, straighten the body and reverse arm position. Repeat exercise with right arm, forming arch over head, reaching to left side, with left arm pushing down toward the ankle.

Or for slimly rounded hips you might try the Hip Roll exercise. Lie flat on the back, knees bent up, feet on floor close to body, finger tips to shoulders, shoulders flat, chin level. On count 1, drop both knees to the right side. On count 2, return to tuck-under position, contracting abdomen. Count 3, drop both knees to the left side. Count 4, return to position, contracting abdomen.

On Both Feet

If you feel that your knees are not as straight as they should be, it is pointed out that you will probably find after a careful diagnosis that you have, through some postural faults, been encouraging your legs into bad shape. For instance, when you stand with your feet apart, weight resting on the inside of the foot, you will eventually have what

Mr. and Mrs. Russell Smart left Ottawa for New York recently. From there Mr. Smart left for England where he will remain for a few weeks. Mrs. Smart returned to Ottawa and at the end of May will go to her summer residence at Kingsmere.

Mr. Frank Ahearn who has been spending some time in South America has returned to Ottawa.



ARRIVING AT THE OPENING of "Gone With The Wind" in Bermuda—Mrs. Jerome Hilborn, Mr. Duncan McMartin, both of Montreal and New York City, and Miss Nancy Cloydeavons, of London, who was a house guest of the Hilborns.



MRS. A. G. POUPORÉ, who with her mother, Mrs. C. W. Beatty, has charge of the table decorations at the Toronto Scottish Women's Auxiliary Garden Fete to be held at Lady Eaton's beautiful country estate at King, Ont., on Saturday, June 15. The Fete is being held by the Auxiliary to raise money to carry on their work of supplying comforts for men of the regiment now overseas.

—Photograph by Randolph Macdonald.

Miss Mary Arkell has returned to Vancouver from Winnipeg, where she has been spending the past two months as the guest of her sister, Mrs. Maurice Gravel.

Mrs. B. M. Osler, of Toronto, and her two children are in Kingston for a few weeks, guests of Mrs. Osler's mother, Mrs. A. S. Forman.

Mrs. J. S. Alexander, of Toronto, who went to England to join her husband, who is with the C.A.S.F., has taken a house at 12 Jubilee Road, Aldershot. Mrs. Alexander was formerly Miss Ormonde Lind.

Lady Marler has returned to Montreal from Hewlett, Long Island, where

JAEGER

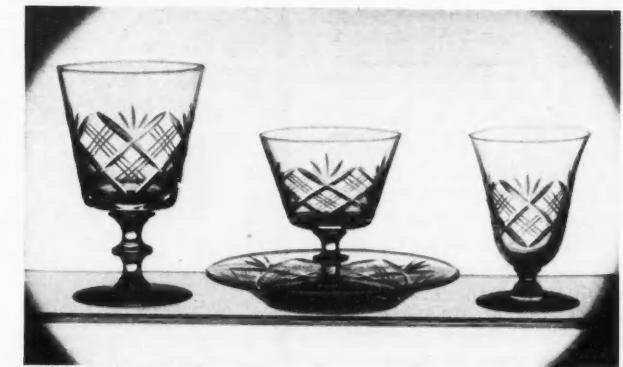
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JUNE AND BRIDES



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May 25, 1940

SATURDAY NIGHT

19

WORLD of WOMEN

The Bins Grow Empty

BY BERNICE COFFEY

THE following message is directed to all women who read this column.

The warehouses of the Canadian Red Cross are being emptied at an alarming rate and serious concern is being felt about replenishing them. It does not need a vivid imagination to call up a picture of the overwhelming number of demands this organization has had to face in order to do its part in providing clothing for the millions of refugees scattered like chaff all over Europe by the withering breath of Mars. Refugees are people—men, women, little children—people like you and me, who have been most cruelly uprooted from their homes and set adrift with but a few pitiful belongings. We must remember that they are not just a faraway Problem. They are millions of heartsear human beings who must be clothed, given medical attention and care now and until the world returns to sanity.

None can anyone fail to understand the immediate and urgent calls upon its *medical supplies* which the Canadian Red Cross must, at all cost, not fail to provide.

Empty gaps already are appearing in the shelves and bins of the warehouses of the Canadian Red Cross—not for the reasons that destructive whispering campaigns against this organization of mercy would have us believe—but because of the overwhelming number of calls upon its stores. And because, for some unexplained reason, Canadian women are not continuing to send in as many garments, knitted and sewn, as they did at the beginning of the crisis.

The urgent and immediate necessity of Red Cross supplies cannot be overestimated or exaggerated.

Knitting and sewing to fill the holds of the ships which the Red Cross is prepared to send to England and Europe, are about the only means Can-

adian women have of being of real help at this time.

The bandages they roll will bind wounds and save lives. The socks they knit will be worn by men defending the frontiers of land, sea and air. The garments they sew will cover the nakedness of those who are homeless or ill.

Could any role be more vital than this?

Your Presence Is ——"

It's hardly necessary to open one of those largish, square, smooth envelopes arriving like snowflakes in the mail at this season, to know that it contains an invitation to someone's wedding. Its whole appearance breathes the story of orange blossoms, wedding bells and confetti.

We've been doing a spot of quiet sleuthing around to discover if—and how—the tides of fashion affect wedding invitations. And the gist of the information passed on by our informants is that wedding invitations, except for a few minor details, remain Gibraltar-like among changing conventions.

Script continues as the most widely used "type face," because it is the style that most closely resembles handwriting and because it is simple and always correct. Another style, "Shaded Roman," has been introduced recently. Handsome and important in appearance, the characters of this type have much delicate and intricate shading. We might add that engraving of the characters on the copper plate usually requires a whole day of the engraver's time—just to dispel any ideas that this is an inexpensive style.

"Plate mark" paper is used for most wedding invitations. This will be recognized as a sort of faintly indented panel in the paper of the first sheet which makes a frame about the engraved words.

Sometimes it is necessary for those who have to cut the financial corners to resort to printed instead of engraved invitations. For the benefit of such persons, printers have evolved a foxy subterfuge to foil those whose first, almost involuntary, action is to run an exploratory thumb over the lettering to detect whether it is engraved or printed. A special ink containing resin is used for the printing. The resin swells up in fine imitation of engraved characters to perplex thumb-rubbers.

The accepted size of the folded sheets of a wedding invitation is about $7\frac{1}{2}$ by $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches. But here again one can be different without flying in the face of convention, and select the new larger size in which the folded sheets are approximately 9 by 6 inches.

The form taken by the wording is rigid and unchangeable, and the invitation always "requests the honor of your presence," whether the wedding is to take place at church or house. Of course, "the favor of a reply is requested," never appears on wedding invitations. Canadians take the view that the invitation itself implies that a reply is expected, and that a direct request is redundant. And both Mrs. Post and Canadians are in complete agreement that R.S.V.P. has no place on such an invitation.

The problem of what to do with the copper plate from which invitations have been engraved, ranks next only



SHADY BUSINESS — While sympathizing with her predicament we take notice of the unusual mating of knitted wool with printed silk in her frock. A band of the wool-knit is attached to the short-sleeved printed jacket, which is worn over the high crew-neck bodice of the dress.

to the disposal of used razor blades. Sentiment says "Keep the plate" but what to do with the thing is something else again. Some have them made into ashtrays—an end that seems inappropriate somehow or other. Perhaps the best answer is that of a newly married couple with a sense of the fitness of things who had the copper plate suspended on a handsome wooden frame to be used as a dinner gong.

Color in the Mail

Lately stationery departments have burst forth into a rainbow of color—but they have done it so cleverly that even those who pretend to cavil against the use of anything but the most conservative writing paper, cannot help but be charmed by the gaiety of it all.

Colors are subtle but not mouse-like and, if you search for them, it is not difficult to discern the influence current interior decoration and fashion trends are having on writing paper. There is undeniable charm, for instance, in a softly grey paper with a narrow white margin tipped with a fine line of vivid scarlet. Or you can take your pen in hand and write on "tweed" flecked paper edged with dubonnet, or scrawl on another which has a "homespun" effect.

Then there is a group of colored papers with wavy white vertical stripes tipped with contrasting color at the outer edges of the page. Coral or pale green striped with white and edged with blue, for instance. Or blue edged with dubonnet. By the use of colored inks carefully selected to blend with the color of the paper, one can evolve a most distinctive form of correspondence identity. To illustrate, one well-known Toronto woman uses a paper of deep ash rose color having a narrow margin of white. She has had her crest engraved on the paper in white, and the writing ink she uses also is white.

A parting suggestion—keep in mind the size of your handwriting when

purchasing stationery. If your writing is large and bold, select a fairly large size sheet. If it is small, your handwriting will seem in better scale on a smaller size sheet.

Social Notes

ON MAY 28, the women's auxiliary of St. John's Convalescent Hospital will hold a garden party on the hospital grounds at Newtonbrook. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario and Mrs. Albert Matthews have graciously lent their patronage to the event.

THE Coronation Club of Toronto, which was formed in the fall of 1936 to provide equipment and recreation for the patients of St. John's Convalescent Hospital, Newtonbrook, Ont., will hold its fifth annual dance



DOUBLE-DUTY CASSEROLE . . . THE MOST USEFUL DISH IN THE PYREX LINE

Think of it—a casserole and a pie-plate for the price of one dish! This gleaming Pyrex ware casserole with the pie-plate lid has a thousand uses—for pies, of course, open or with top-crusts! And think of the tempting steamed desserts, puddings, scallops, soufflés, casseroles!

Use this PYREX Casserole for this exciting recipe

CHICKEN A LA MARYLAND

4 lbs. chicken 1 egg
2 1/2 teaspoons salt
2 cups dry bread crumbs
3 tablespoons butter or chicken fat

- Cut chicken in pieces suitable for serving.
- Beat egg and salt together. Dip each piece of chicken in egg mixture, roll in bread crumbs and place in well-greased Pyrex ware casserole. Dot with bits of butter.
- Cover and bake in a hot oven (400° F.) until chicken is tender, about 2 hours. Serves 6 to 8 people.



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on June 13 in the roof garden of the Royal York Hotel, Toronto. Mrs. H. B. Spaulding, Mrs. L. D. Murray and Mrs. J. M. Scott will receive the guests.

MRS. Patterson Farmer, of Toronto, was hostess at a large luncheon given on May 15 at the Lambton Golf Club for Miss Florence Mary Eaton and Miss Barbara Barrett, two brides-to-be of the season, their bridal attendants and young friends.

late of Czechoslovakia, who have recently come to live in Canada, and are staying at the King Edward Hotel, Toronto.

MRS. Patterson Farmer, of Toronto, was hostess at a large luncheon given on May 15 at the Lambton Golf Club for Miss Florence Mary Eaton and Miss Barbara Barrett, two brides-to-be of the season, their bridal attendants and young friends.

Trinity College School Anniversary

THREE-QUARTERS of a century is a long time in the history of an educational institution in a country as young as Canada, yet May 1 marked the seventy-fifth year since Trinity College School first opened its doors in the little town of Weston on the banks of the Humber. The old boys are meeting to celebrate the anniversary at Port Hope on June 1, and as they look back over the years they may take justifiable pride in their School's long record of achievement.

Changes have come, and many, in the world of education, expansion of curricula, buildings and equipment to meet the requirements of a newer age, but never in the long course of its usefulness has the T.C.S. wavered from the resolve of its founders to provide an institution devoted to building character and instilling a sense of duty in the youth committed to its care. From the impressive list of its graduates, men who have attained distinction in many lines of endeavor, — the Church, Army, Law, State, Medicine, Literature, Scholarship, Architecture, and Business—comes abundant proof of the soundness of the principles on which its policies are based.

The School had its inception in the desire of the Rev. W. A. Johnson, Rector of Weston, to establish a church school in Canada on the traditional lines of the English public schools. During the year 1864 he received a sum of money from a friend in England to be employed for the benefit of the Church in Canada, and Mr. Johnson believed that he could not use it to better advantage than to establish a school for boys in connection with Trinity College. So he accordingly applied to the College Corporation offering them the use of some nine hundred dollars for the purchase of school buildings at Weston, himself to be responsible for the financial arrangements provided that he be given the approval and countenance of the Corporation, and authorized to advertise the connection of the School with the College. It was insisted that the School was not to be merely one of several similar establishments authorized to prepare young men for Trinity but the Trinity College School. The Corporation accepted this proposal in November.

Thereafter the formation of the School proceeded apace, but building space was cramped and to meet the difficulty a large breakfast room in the basement of the parsonage was fitted up with desks and improvised as a classroom. The first circular announcing the opening of the School brought some sixteen or eighteen boys and again the parsonage was stretched for their accommodation.

Among that first group of students was a lad, William Osler, later to become, as Sir William, the School's most illustrious graduate. Harking

back to his school-days in his address at Yale entitled "A Way of Life," he speaks of the trifling circumstances by which men's lives are influenced: "I was directed to Trinity College School by a paragraph in the Circular stating that senior boys would go into the drawing room in the evenings and learn to sing and dance—accomplishments for which I was never designed; I found something more valuable, a man of the White of Selborne type, who knew nature and how to get boys interested in it."

Boys, then as now, were boys, and an amusing escapade in which young Osler and his elder brother figured prominently is told in Cushing's "Life of Sir William Osler." The Headmaster had engaged a housekeeper who, with her buxom daughter, came to be heartily disliked by the boys. In return for the offence of having upset some slops on the stairs that spattered one of the boys, at the instigation of Osler they barricaded the matron in her room, heated on the stove below a paste of molasses, pepper and mustard, and through a stove-pipe hole in the floor effectively fumigated the hapless woman. To avoid suffocation she sat upon the hole and screaming for help was

at length rescued by the Headmaster. The irate woman would not be appeased but went to Toronto and swore out a warrant for the arrest of nine of her tormentors. Osler and his brother and the Warden's two sons were among those miscreants who were lodged in the county jail. Upon appearing before a magistrate they were all severely reprimanded and fined a dollar and costs.

The natural expansion of a vigorous and needed community soon required more scope and greater accommodation, so in 1868 the School moved to Port Hope. Two years later the Rev. C. J. S. Bethune, another keen naturalist, became Headmaster, and during the thirty years of his guidance the School forged ahead in usefulness, attracting boys from the farthest limits of the continent. Since the retirement of Dr. Bethune the School has progressed continuously under the successive leadership of Headmasters Lloyd, Jones, Symonds, Rigby, Orchard, and in 1933 the present incumbent, P. A. C. Ketchum, M.A., so that today T. C. S. occupies a preeminent position among Canada's juvenile halls of learning.



A RECENT PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDY of Lady Gooderham, of Toronto.
—Photograph by Howard Gordon, York Studio.



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Announcements

ENGAGEMENTS

Mr. and Mrs. C. Paul Marlatt, Grimsby, announce the engagement of their daughter, Hazel, to Mr. Franklin Lyons Hanna, son of Mr. and Mrs. James Hanna of Milverton. The marriage to take place in June.



*have you ever had a
French Canadian
vacation?*



DRIVE the River Road to Québec, North bank or South. Below you, great liners, wearing their dull grey war paint, steam slowly towards the sea, laden with supplies for embattled Europe from the mills of men . . . yet here, all is peace where Old World and New meet and are one.

At the roadside, French Canadian farm wives display their hand-made hooked rugs in a gay kaleidoscope of colour . . . on their verandas stand the family spinning-wheels . . . hard by the farmstead may be seen the stone bake-ovens whence comes the Staff of Life of rural Québec.

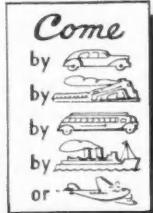
Spires in the distance . . . a run through a modern suburb . . . then through a gate in the Old Wall and through narrow Old-World streets to the edge of the ramparts of Canada's ancient Capital, Québec City.

To-morrow you'll go sightseeing in a Calèche, a remarkable vehicle which is neither hansom-cab nor Irish jaunting cart, but is native to Québec itself. You'll want to visit the Plains where Wolfe and Montcalm fell . . . make trips to pastoral Ile d'Orléans, and famous Ste-Anne de Beaupré, the miracle shrine where hundreds of thousands of pilgrims worship every year . . . then back to dine, with a choice of English or French cuisine, as appetite dictates.

Try a French Canadian vacation this year! Come to Québec, your friendly neighbouring Province, where Old World and New live side by side and are one!

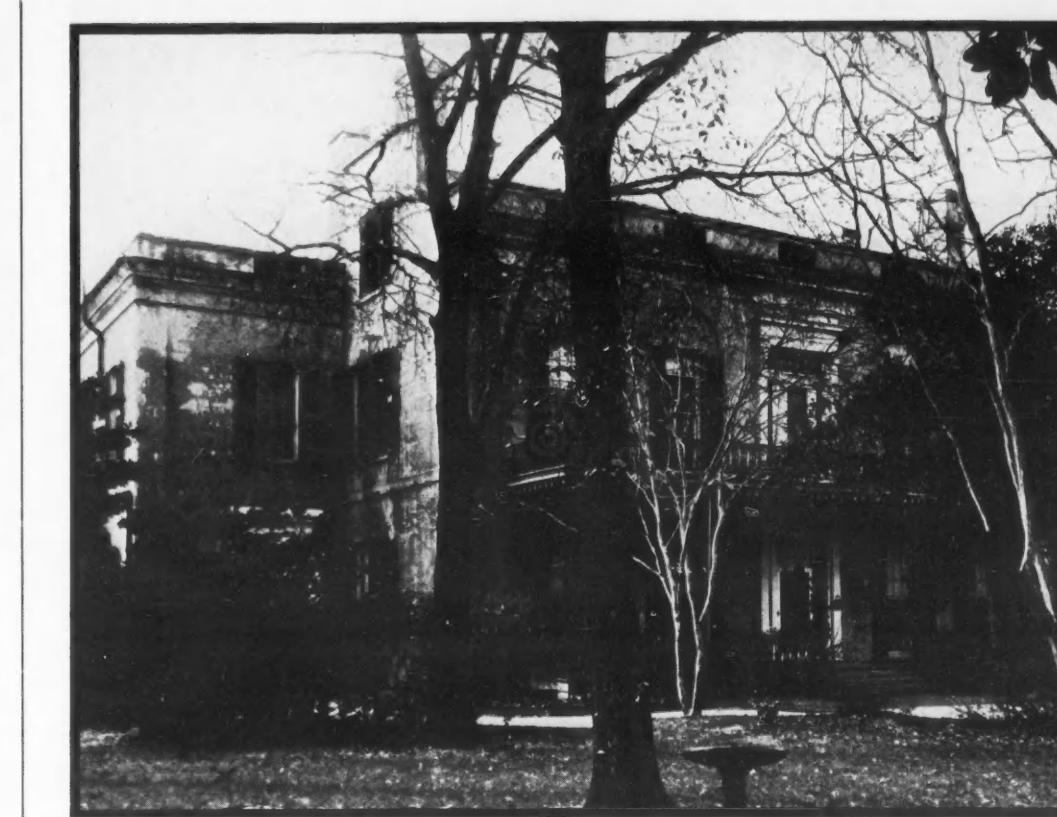
WHERE TO GO - WHAT TO SEE

Montréal, Hull and the Gatineau Valley, the Laurentians, the Matapedia Valley, Laurentides Park, Lac St-Jean and Chaudière, Charlevoix-Saguenay, Eastern Townships, Gaspé and Lower St. Lawrence, Abitibi and Témiscamingue.



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DR. MURPHEY'S HOME, BUILT IN 1790 AS GOVERNMENT HOUSE, IS UNCHANGED.

PORTS OF CALL

Augusta and the American Tradition

BY HARRIET P. DOBSON

IT WAS in the turbulent year 1735 that General Oglethorpe ordered that a "town should be marked out on the right bank of the Savannah River just below the falls at the head of navigation". For its protection a fort was built and named Fort Augusta in honor of Augusta of Saxe Gotha, wife of Frederick, Prince of Wales, and daughter-in-law of George II. Today in the old churchyard of St. Paul's in the city of Augusta there stands a tall cross with a brass cannon at its base. Here on this spot Fort Augusta stood.

That was Augusta's beginning: as a fort and a trading post. Today it is a thriving city and an internationally-known resort.

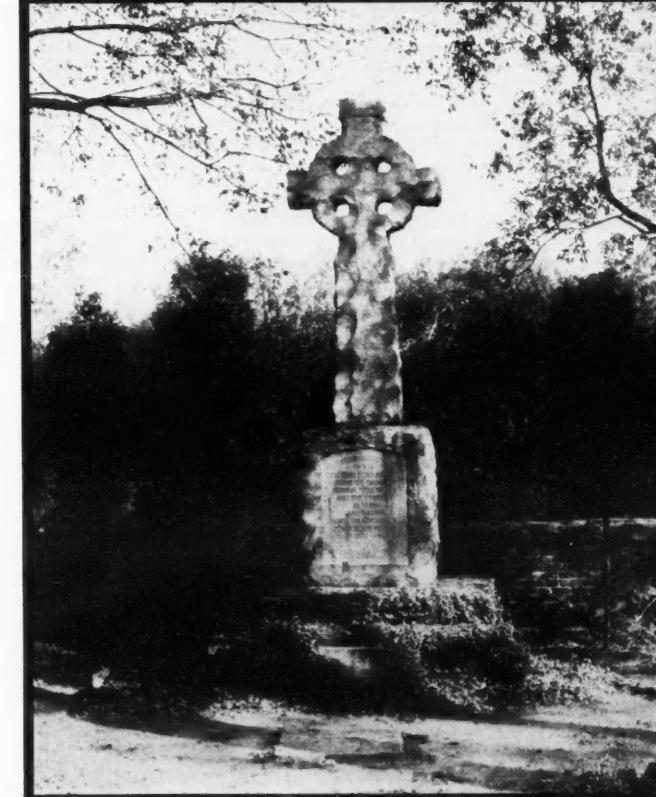
Gracious Links

And the most gracious links between Augusta's past and today are its lovely old homes. Many of these old places have been handed down to succeeding generations of the same family for more than one hundred years. For instance, there is the home of L. Eugene Edmund Murphy which was built to be the "Government House" in 1790, when Augusta



"OLD WHITE HOUSE", built in 1750, is Augusta's oldest house. Here 13 American soldiers were hanged from the staircase during the Revolution.

—Forest Hills Hotel.



A GRANITE CROSS in the churchyard of St. Paul's marks the spot where Fort Augusta stood in 1735. The ivy-covered cannon at its base is solid brass.

—Forest Hills Hotel.

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General Manager

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was the State capital. The Georgia Legislature met in what are now the west drawingrooms and in 1791 George Washington was entertained at a State banquet. The original wide floor boards and the mantels of Carrara marble have not been touched and on the back porch hangs a row of service bells—the only ones left in the State.

Make a Chain

Out on Milledge Road, The Hill, is the home of Mrs. Harry Chafee which is more than 150 years old and has been in the one family for all those years. And on Milledge Road is the William Wallace place, still known as the "Old Gardner Place"; the date of its erection has never been established, but it was acquired by James Gardner in 1812 and for more than 100 years remained in the possession

of the Gardner family. "Azalea Cottage" on Walton Way was built 150 years ago.

The old "White House" still stands on Upper Broad Street. The oldest house in the city, it has a grim history; for here, during the American Revolution, 13 American soldiers were hanged from the circular staircase. Up to the attic wind the stairs and from an immense iron hook in the attic the patriots were dropped down the well of the staircase to their deaths. Legend has it that if you stand on the stairs and count to thirteen, you will hear a hollow groan.

And in the centre of Augusta is the Gertrude Herbert Institute of Art. In this old house, which was recently reconditioned, Lafayette danced the

Minuet in 1825. Now used for art classes and exhibitions, it was presented to the Art Club as a memorial to Mrs. John W. Herbert's daughter.

A Sunny Haven

Today Augusta is a sunny haven for those fleeing the blasts of winter. Distinguished visitors from all over the continent head there when vacation times rolls around to disport themselves on its famous golf course, to marvel at the beauty of its homes and the loveliness of its gardens. Or to join the regular Saturday afternoon rides of the Cross Country Club. And when the moon is high, there are moonlight rides, climaxed by sizzling steak dinners cooked in the open.



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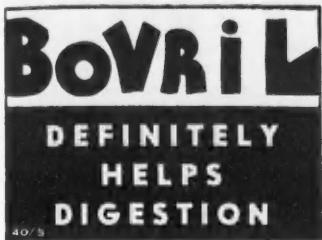
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ABOUT FOOD

Go West, Young Man!

BY JANET MARCH

IF YOU are crossing the continent on a train, food is the important thing. The whole day is spaced between meals — add coffee in mid-morning—tea in the afternoon—a little something before you go to bed, and you barely have time to marathons up and down the train from the club car to your own room. Arranging for a cup of tea in mid-afternoon while crossing the apparently teatless State of Minnesota needs the perseverance and tact of one of the better diplomats. "Tea?" said the porter rolling his eyes. "Yes M'am—green tea certainly—I'll have it in your room at 2:30"—and you begin all over again about it being black tea with hot water and lemon. "Well, M'am, what time do you want it—you see we're on Central Time now and Mountain time..." Everything suddenly becomes too difficult, for there's that Daylight Saving hour to wrestle with too. Oh, darn it all, we'll have a "coke" in the club car, we say, remembering with nostalgia those posters at home: "Tea—The Empire's Drink."

Down in the club car the magazines pile up so thickly that it would be sheer waste of time to read those slightly heavy books which you brought along. You know, the ones you got for Christmas, that historical novel, the biography which had one racy chapter in it which you read instantly amidst the litter of red tissue paper and left the rest sitting like cold gravy around the roast. Just time for a couple of love stories with illustrations by John La Gatta and you will hear again the "musical note" which means lunch.

It's no good at this late stage beginning to marvel over how the cook on a dining car cooks such good meals in a space, which if it were shown to you described as a kitchenette for two in an apartment hotel, you would scorn as impossibly small. Granted that everything that can be, is put aboard prepared or half prepared, that the chef opens cans like mad after you have written out your order—even that does not account for it all. He has to fry the potatoes, he must make the coffee, he has to broil the steaks. Most cooks like space when they are dealing with steaks—it is a delicate operation requiring elbow room and peaceful concentration, and those are two things which must be lacking in a dining-car kitchen. It's just magic—that's the only satisfactory explanation. What about trying to copy the dining car hub-bub in your own kitchen on maid's night out, and seeing if you too can achieve that perfect state between succulence and rawness.

Try this dining car luncheon and

see if you don't like it, even if the amazing scenery of Glacier National Park isn't rolling past the windows.

Tomato Gumbo
Shirred Eggs with Chicken Livers and
Mushrooms
Lettuce and Tomato Salad
Scalloped Potatoes
Sherry Date Sundae
Muffins
Coffee

The gumbo is clear tomato soup with pieces of chicken and peppers floating around in it. In the Middle West you eat your salad after your soup or it gets itself moved away before you get at the tomatoes, which taste like real time garden ones. The shirred eggs are done in those flat white baking dishes with chopped mushrooms and chicken livers dropped into the whites. The scalloped potatoes are the sort done in thin slices and browned on the top. The sundae is vanilla ice cream surrounded by large soft delicious dates and with a dash of sherry poured on. You all know about the goodness of dining-car coffee, and the muffins are small, fresh and hot. After this it's necessary to do a fast canter up and down the platform at the next stop.

If you aren't wanting eggs for luncheon, how would you like this alternative—

Consomme
Celery
Fresh Broiled Pike
Lyonnaise Potatoes
Pineapple Pie with Cheese Crock
Coffee
Hot Currant Muffins

The consomme comes unshredded, but if you squander fifty American cents you can buy yourself a honey of a little bottle of Amontillado Sherry—pour a spoonful in your soup—drink the rest and take the bottle home to the children.

The pike is delicious save for the bones. It's just one of those fish which shouldn't have been allowed to go so far in the bone line, but after all on a train you have time to fool around with it. The Lyonnaise potatoes are oniony and delicious, the French dressing on the salad well mixed, and the pie—if you like pie—is served with cheese in a crock and you dig out a piece.

After this there is nothing that can be done save to rest. The engine can be seen shaking along the curves ahead, and if you rubberneck the other way the club car at the back comes wagging along. Below a brown river thunders down, and across the water the blue slopes of the mountains rise till they reach their tops in a cloud. It's all very dramatic and exciting, but sleep after such a lunch is more beautiful than any landscape.



MRS. SHERALD EDWARD STEWART of Smiths Falls, Ont., who before her recent marriage was Denise de Hertel, daughter of Colonel J. E. de Hertel of Perth. Mr. Stewart is the son of the Hon. H. A. Stewart and Mrs. Stewart of Brockville.

—Photo by Karsh.

touches of interest to any scheme.

But you and I are tired of white fixtures—we want color! So, ahead we go; you with your green-fixed kitchen and lavender-fixed bathroom, perhaps also a little powder-room with orchid-pink fixtures—I, possibly, with a bathroom having tang red fixtures and a kitchen with sun-tan fixtures. And all is serene! Our respective households are set up a bit over the "conquest of color," the smartness achieved and our visitors are duly impressed—and, then, something happens! Another color, an unwanted color, invades paradise: that old bugaboo—the brown of rust—raises its head! No longer is everything serene.

Yes: it's just the old, old story—we tried to "cut corners" on expense! We were all open to the wiles of good-looking fixtures, blind to the importance of the "unseen factors" in a permanently satisfactory plumbing installation. We let color be the conqueror—we forgot that color can have such ugly manifestations as the dirty brown of rust in water. And so, for the important piping system of our new plumbing installations, we chose a metal that was not guaranteed against rust instead of a metal—such as brass or copper—which is permanently rustproof, and which has been proven so down through long ages of generous and successful use.

Possibly it was through mere thoughtlessness but more than likely it was because of some false notion of economy that we chose the corrosive pipe. Many people when either building or remodelling a house seem to lose track of the fact that economy is not a matter of the immediate present, but of the future: in short, that it often pays to spend a little more at the outset in order to ward off mounting bills for later repairs or replacement.

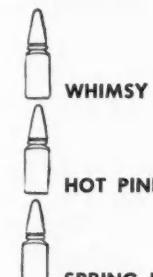
Of course, brass pipe is more costly than ordinary corrosive pipe—but the extra cost is so slight that it can be absorbed by the absence of repair bills. Copper tubing, however, although as rustproof as brass, actually is comparable in cost to the ordinary pipe; and thus it is available even when price must be the determining factor. And, as another commendation, the copper tubing is so easy to handle that the labor charges for installation are also relatively low. On that basis, surely anyone intending to either change or install a plumbing system should look to permanence when deciding on the piping system.



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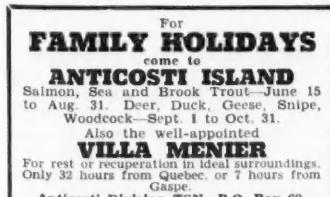
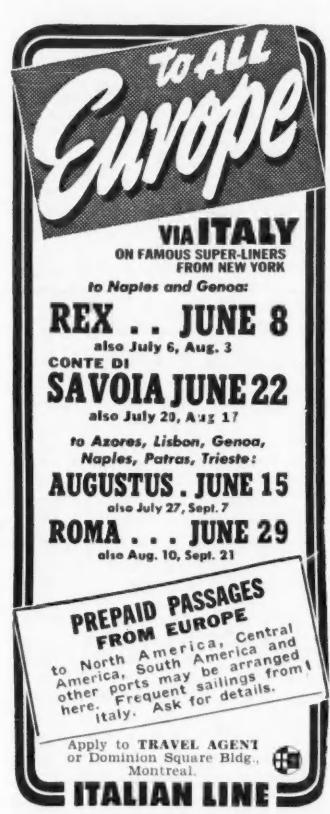


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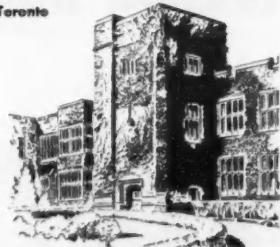


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MUSICAL EVENTS

Choral Novelties at Proms

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

LAST week's concert of the Promenade Symphony Orchestra was much the most interesting it has given this season. The audience however did not reach the immense totals of the two previous concerts, when hundreds of listeners sat on the floor on cushions, which incidentally have a deplorable effect in muffling and diminishing orchestral tone. With the floor clear the orchestra showed a 50 per cent gain in tonal volume and resonance and expressional details were more audible.

Though Mr. Stewart was obliged to drop his annual spring presentation of the St. John Passion owing to absence from Canada, he has not allowed the Bach Choir to die. It still numbers about 100 singers, fairly well balanced, and sang with admirable phrasing and notably good enunciation. Bach's Magnificat supposedly dates from 1723, but is a novelty to most listeners. It is a beautiful, buoyant and reverential work, in which the effort is brilliantly distributed between the chorus and three soloists. The latter were of fine quality. Their voices were fresh, pure and appealing, and their declamatory style admirable.

Winifred Heidt, a mezzo with a voice of unusual range and a pure vital, inspiring production, sang with sure, satisfying appeal. Emery D'Arcy, revealed a bright, true and dramatic baritone. The Canadian tenor, William Morton, delighted all by the warm, smooth, lyric beauty of his voice and enunciation.

With the same soloists, Ralph Vaughan Williams' "Serenade to Music," composed in 1938 to commemorate Sir Henry Wood's half-century as a conductor, was given. It is a setting of Lorenzo's lengthy apostrophe to music in Act V, Scene I, of "The Merchant of Venice." Singularly enough Shakespeare reserved the only glorious poetry of that play for a minor and utterly colorless character, and was writing to please himself and not for the theatre at all. Probably he wished to relieve his rather sordid plot with a luminous interlude. Vaughan Williams' composition is in all respects lovely and appropriate. The orchestral setting

is rich in subtle beauty, and that of the text simple and elevated. He has contrived to give variety and emphasis to every glorious image used by the poet. Mr. Stewart's interpretation was a triumph in which all associates shared.

The Beethoven Festival

The Festival of Beethoven chamber music given by the Hart House Quartet at the Great Hall, Hart House, last week must be deemed a success in popular as well as an artistic sense. A much larger number than ordinarily attend chamber concerts in this city attended. The hard work and musical enthusiasm which the personnel had put into the preparation of the four programs was evidenced in the tonal beauty and expression of their renderings. No less than eleven works, including most of Beethoven's important quartet achievements, were heard, and most listeners must have noted that though Beethoven used an abstract form, of which the rigid structure had been fixed before his time, he introduced a quality of personal emotion previously unknown in chamber music. In their way most of his quartets are as personal in feeling as Tchaikovsky's symphonies.

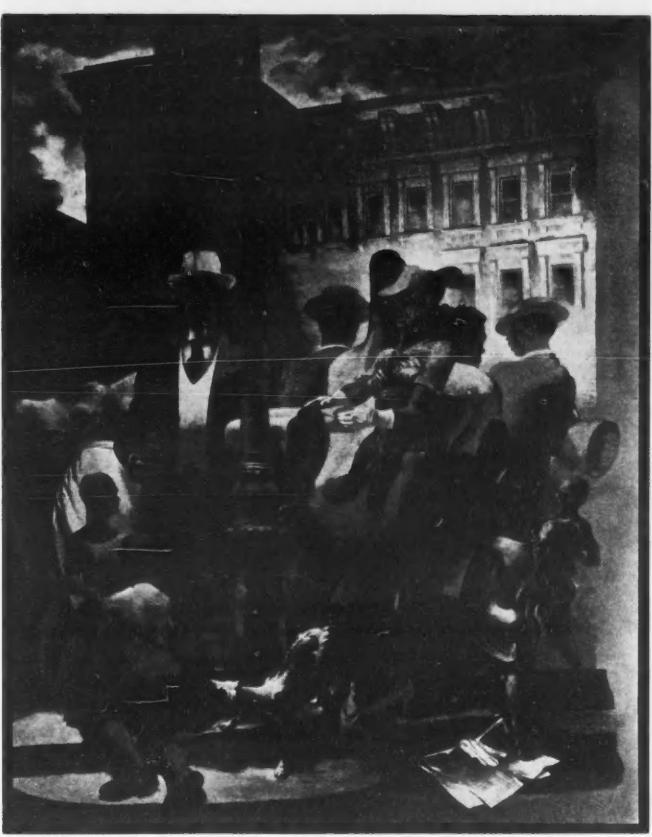
In connection with these concerts there was, so far as is known, but one dissident, who wrote to the press to protest that it was "perfidious" to give a Festival of works by a German composer at the present time. The writer was unaware that though born at Bonn, Beethoven, as his name proves, was of pure Dutch descent; that his life was mainly spent at Vienna; that he was a great admirer of England, and fierce in his hatred of dictators. He was the type of irascible gentleman who would have roared with rage against Hitler, and would, like most eminent Viennese musicians of the present day, have removed to some democratic country if anything resembling a totalitarian state had been attempted in the Austria of his day.

Gifted Students Heard

Vast audiences thronged Massey Hall for the annual closing concerts of the Toronto Conservatory of Music. In recent years much progress has been made toward making the institution a potent factor in music, by the development of the Conservatory Orchestra, under Ettore Mazzoleni. The development has extended to all orchestral branches, wind as well as strings. At the second concert this large ensemble was employed in every number, with but a small dilution of professional assistance. The climax was a rendering of Brahms' Fourth Symphony, admirable in tone and clean-cut efficiency. Mr. Mazzoleni is an authoritative and expressive conductor, dignified and perspicuous in style, but with plenty of fervor. He exercises a firm control over his forces and rouses their enthusiasm.

Brock McElheran, a young Torontonian, who is one of Mr. Mazzoleni's class in conducting, delighted listeners by a firm, finished and charming rendering of the overture to Rossini's "Barber of Seville."

The Orchestra accompanied all the soloists of the evening. Outstanding was a performance of the last two movements of the Mendelssohn violin concerto by Harvey Seigel (pupil of Maurice Solway) one of the most promising child violinists this country has produced. He is so gifted that he deserves a better violin; as it was, his poise, bowing, technical brilliance and profound musical sense roused high enthusiasm. Lorne Wat-



son (Ernest Seitz), from Leamington, Ont., revealed beauty of touch and phrasing in a movement from the Chopin piano Concerto in E minor. George Haddad (B. Hayunga Carman), of Windsor, played the haunting Allegro from Schumann's Concerto in A minor with distinction of style and appealing expression. Maire Davies (Eileen Law), a beautiful young contralto also from Windsor, sang "Amour viens aider" from Saint-Saëns "Samson and Delilah" with warm, pure tone and fine dramatic utterance. Carl Bull (Dalton McLaughlin) proved a tenor of very rare promise. His voice is of noble lyric quality, at all times warm and true, and he gave a fine account of himself in the Prize-Song from Wagner's "Mastersingers."

At the first concert an outstanding feature was a Concerto Grosso by Geminiani, graciously played by the Studio String Orchestra of the noted violinist Harold Sumberg. Other notable episodes were a brilliant rendering of the Chopin Polonaise in A flat major by Kenneth Peacock (Alma Cockburn) and a poetic rendering of an Allegro from the Grieg piano Concerto in A minor by Evelyn Smith (Fair Cockburn). Other promising young pianists were Samuel Polin (G. D. Atkinson); Roma Matthews (Viggo Kihl), from Moose Jaw; and Thelma Goldberg (Boris Berlin).

Among the vocalists Lillian Smith (Dorothy Allan Park) proved the possessor of a lyric soprano voice of sweet, flexible quality and distinguished herself in Lalo's beautiful "Lark's Song." Other singers of skill and promise were Jean Carmichael (T. J. Crawford) and Frances Walker (George Lambert) of Saskatoon.

The only violinist was Betty Anne Fischer (Alex. Chuhaldin) of Waterloo, Ont., who played a movement from Lalo's "Symphonie Espagnole" with purity of tone and finished execution.

On the Air-Waves

The gifted Montreal violinist, Jean Deslauriers, is broadcasting "Serenade for Strings" weekly with an

commendable pitch of efficiency, thus realizing a long-standing ambition. The orchestra is sponsored by a board of prominent citizens of whom Hon. Norman M. Paterson, one of the new Senators, is President. It has already given two largely-attended concerts, one shortly before Christmas and one in mid-February, at which the skill, enthusiasm and sympathetic cooperation of all participants were effectively demonstrated. Mr. Colosimo is for the present confining himself to standard works of melodious and rhythmical appeal.

East and West

Portia White, a negro contralto of unusually fine quality has come to the fore in Halifax, and is being heard in a series of recitals over the Maritime network. She not only sings spirituals with native expression and sincerity, but gives distinguished renderings of French lyrics by such composers as Chaminade and Reynaldo Hahn.

Calgary Hears Milhaud

"The Creation of the World" by Darius Milhaud received what was probably its first performance in Canada at Mount Royal College, Calgary, recently. It was played as a piano quintette by Phyllis Chapman Clarke and the Aeolian String Quartet, consisting of the noted violinist, Jascha Heifetz, Dr. Hardisty, second violin, Earl Ruttan, viola and E. Mansfield Harvey, cello. The work has an interesting history. Milhaud, a former member of the French diplomatic service came to America after the World War, just at the time when Paul Whiteman and George Gershwin were experimenting with jazz. He became deeply interested in this latter-day development of primitive negro syncopation, and on his return to Paris composed "The Creation of the World" as a Negro ballet. It is a set of primitive dances, originally scored for twenty wind instruments. Milhaud declared that he had presented the last word in "jazz"; and at its first performance in Paris, locked the doors, so that no outraged listener could leave the hall.

In its transcribed form Mr. Halperin and associates gave such a vital and rhythmical interpretation that Calgary liked it, and a repetition took place a week later. At the same concert the Aeolian String Quartet distinguished itself in more sedate chamber numbers by Mozart and Beethoven.

Sophie Cait, a promising young pianist, at a recent recital played three new and whimsical pieces by the Canadian composer, John J. Weinzeig, bearing the quaint titles, "Waltzing," "Dirgeing," and "Theme with Variables."

Note and Comment

Two gifted young Toronto musicians, Leo Lehrman, violinist, and Irina Lehrman, pianist, gave a joint recital under the auspices of the Council of Friendship recently. The former has a tone which is at once finished, brilliant and appealing, and Miss Lehrman plays with sincere musical feeling and able execution. Jointly they presented two classics, the Largo from Handel's Concerto Grossa in D for piano and violin with admirable authority and mutual sympathy. Their individual offerings, mainly Russian, were colorful and stimulating.

Mieczyslaw Munz, the brilliant Polish pianist, and John Goss, eminent English baritone, will be among the guest instructors at the third annual summer school of the Toronto Conservatory of Music next July.

Viola Morris, soprano, and Victoria Anderson, contralto, two Australians who have won renown in many lands as two-part singers, are now in Canada and recently gave a most interesting broadcast recital from Montreal. They were pupils of the late Sir Harry Plunkett Greene, and have since sung throughout the Antipodes, as well as in Java and Hawaii.

One of the most distinguished of recent broadcasts was that of Ravel's Quartet in F, by the Lallement Quartet of Montreal, of which Maurice Onderet is first violin. The work itself is one of the best of modern chamber compositions.

A new type of chamber ensemble has been organized known as the Toronto Clarinet Quartet. Its members are R. Rogers, W. Dudley, H. Pye and J. Jewell, the latter of whom plays the bass clarinet. It is to broadcast in programs which include works by Rameau, Scarlatti and Beethoven.



PERCY GRAINGER, the brilliant Australian pianist, who appeared with the Promenade Symphony Orchestra in Toronto recently.



OTHER AMERICAN MURALS exhibited at the Art Gallery of Toronto. Upper, by Stevan Dohanos, lower, by Mitchell Siperin.

Courtesy of the Section of Fine Arts, Public Buildings Administration, F.W.A.

FILM PARADE

"I Once Had a Beautiful Doll..."

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

THE late Maurice Hutton, a life-long admirer of *Alice in Wonderland*, used to say that the development of little girls should be arrested at the age of seven. The movie public was a little more lenient than Professor Hutton. It let Shirley Temple reach the age of eleven before it got tired of her development.

For some time, of course, there were faint signs along the way that everything wasn't as it should be. First of all the Shirley Temple dolls began to disappear from the Christmas counters. Then one week a new Shirley Temple picture opened as half of a double bill, something that had never happened before. And after that the Shirley Temple dress styles began to creep into the Junior Misses' Department where they had to endure fierce increasing competition from the Deanna Durbin models.

When Shirley's last picture, "The Blue Bird," appeared locally it opened with a minimum of publicity in an uptown theatre. By that time a lot of people had decided it was too much trouble going all that way. Anyway you know what Hollywood would do to Maeterlink! (They were the very ones who had been enchanted in the early days with what Hollywood was doing to Shirley Temple.)

And now at the age of eleven Shirley Temple is being superannuated.



JANET BALDWIN, who appears with the Boris Volkoff Ballet at Hart House Theatre, Toronto, on June 4th and 5th.

Shirley, alas, made the mistake of growing up. For years she was a cherished photograph printed on a million loving hearts and when the original drew away from the photograph and lost her chubbiness and began to have a grown-up look around the knees the public couldn't forgive her. She wasn't Shirley Temple any more, she was just a bright adolescent by the same name.

We've forgotten already how she sacrificed her childhood for us. The hours she spent under the permanent waver and the drying machine while the hair-dressers labored to bring her

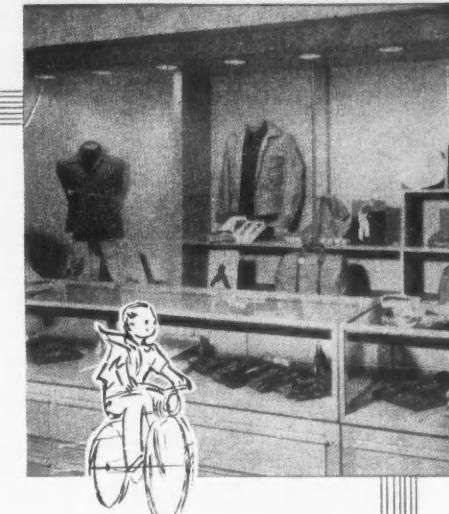
to the right tousled perfection. And the sessions at the dentist's, having porcelain caps fitted so that no one would suspect she had shed her first teeth. And the long days of mulling over scripts and memorizing the awful things that adults thought fitting and beautiful for a seven-year-old to say. And the wars and battles and domestic upheavals and Indian massacres and orphaned loneliness she went through so her public would be entertained.

WELL, I never expected to get sentimental about Shirley Temple, yet here I am. For years I've been outraged by her precocity, her curls and cuteness, and her incorrigible interference with the affairs of screen adults. And now I find I'm going to miss her. The truth is that having seen Shirley this far along the road I wanted to see how she would finally turn out. You take a baby of four and ripen her in the hot damp atmosphere of public sentiment, make her an emotional actress before she knows the meaning of either acting or emotions, teach her all the answers before she understands the questions, give her Academy Awards for playthings, make her the involuntary idol, the baby Dalai Lama of a million yearning souls—and then sit back and see how the mere human creature can support the unearthly legend.

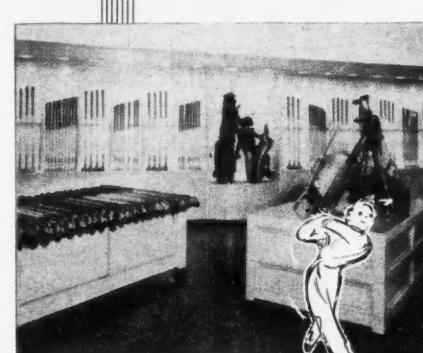
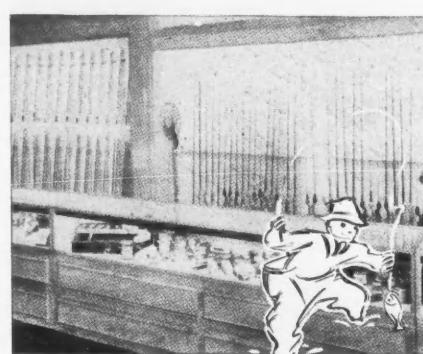
We will never know now, for Shirley is retiring into private life. Shirley's mother, ignoring the Whisper of Death that has been running through Shirley's publicity for the last year or two, announces that she is voluntarily withdrawing her daughter "so that she will not develop an isolated point of view". . . What in the world does Mother Temple think Shirley has been doing all these years?

There's a possibility that Shirley will be grateful for the comparative obscurity and eventlessness of normal adolescence. It's a chance, but a pretty slim one. Can a girl who has crowded such distinguished oldsters as Lionel Barrymore, Helen Westley and Adolphe Menjou right off the screen be expected to take much interest in the efforts of the Junior High Dramatic Club? Is it reasonable to ask her to join in Brownie Scouting Parties—Shirley who has been through the Civil War and twice through the Boer Campaign? Won't the sensible routine of a modern High School make her long with all her deprived little heart for the awful drama of life at Miss Minchin's Academy?

My guess is that one day they'll find her missing from the Junior Mothercraft Club, Health League or Debating society. And when they go to look for her they'll find her in some casting bureau begging for a part—any sort of tiny part as long as it rescues her for a little while from the anguish of normal living.



SPORTSMEN'S PARADISE!



The home of over thirty sports—that's Simpson's new sporting goods shop on the fourth floor—and already sportsmen are agreeing that it's the finest in Canada.

In this admirably lighted department, it's a real pleasure to choose your sporting equipment.

Men who know what it is to "feel" the click of a well-hit drive will advise you on golf. Men who are thoroughly familiar with every sport will see that you get the right equipment to make your pastimes even more enjoyable. Take Jack Sutton for instance. Jack is the Angler-in-chief of the new Fishing Tackle Shop. This well-known authority on angling knows tackle—his "Imago" trout flies are far-famed—and his experience will prove invaluable in helping you line up your fishing requirements.

The merchandise selections are, of course, the important thing. And no effort has been spared to round out for the golfer, the tennis player, the camper, the dog lover, the bicycle enthusiast, the last word in sporting equipment.

On Saturday, this new department was opened, and judging by the comments of the hundreds of sportsmen who paid it a visit, it bids fair to become sporting goods headquarters for Toronto.

Simpson's

WHERE TORONTO SHOPS FOR QUALITY AT LOWEST PRICES

THE CAMERA

Print Quality

BY "JAY"

FROM L.C.R. of Kitchener I received a letter regarding my comments of last week re printing paper. In part L.C.R. writes as follows:

"To me a "normal" printing paper means one which requires approximately 40 times the amount of light required to produce the faintest perceptible deposit of silver to give the deepest black of which the paper is capable. It is therefore evident that the only negatives which would produce a full scale print on this paper would be those with an opacity range of 40 to 1. But in order to produce a negative of this range three things must be co-related, vis: the exposure, the brightness range of the subject, and the gamma to which the negative is developed. The brightness range of the subject must be such that when multiplied by a gamma to which it is possible to develop, the resulting figure will be 40 to 1, and the exposure must at this gamma fall entirely on the so called straight line portion of the Density-log exposure curve, or we will distort either the high lights or the shadows. In other words if we have a correctly exposed negative developed to the usual gamma of .8 it will only produce a full scale print on normal paper if the brightness range of the subject was approximately 50 to 1. Had the brightness range of the subject been a 100 to 1 it should have been developed to a gamma of only .4 to print on the same paper. Or had this negative of a subject with a brightness range of a 100 to 1 been developed to a gamma of .8 it would most certainly have had to be printed on a soft rather than normal paper."

Well that is the meat of L.C.R.'s letter so far as this department is concerned, and it was inspired by my use of the word "gamma" last week. It will be remembered I said that the grade of paper to use would be gov-

erned by the gamma of the negative, and L.C.R. suggests that it would be more correct if I substituted opacity range or even contrast for gamma.

I stand corrected, and I'm darn glad I made the mistake, because it has brought a letter that proves our column is taken seriously. But, may I add this—I hope the average read-

er will not take too seriously this business of opacity range, etc. A knowledge of all this is nice to have, and leads one into a lot of funny situations; it makes wonderful conversation, conversation that can become so interesting that more important things, such as pictures, are missed.

I have a friend who can answer any and every technical question concerning all branches of photography. If I wanted a paper on the chemistry or the optical branch I could trust him to give me one that would astound the highest of the high-brows, but send him out to take a picture and believe me the results would be just

nil. He would waste so much time on the brightness range, and the type of material to use, and what filter to give some outlandish effect, and so on that by the time all these considerations are worked out, the whole scene would be changed, and he would have to start all over again—finally in desperation he would shoot and

be damned. There is such a thing as the law of averages, and this applies to the hobby of photography as much as anything else. Work out this law to suit your own style of doing this and that when taking and making a picture, and I think the results will more than pay. But, like L.C.R. you can absorb a lot of text matter

and have still a good time plus the satisfaction of calling the tune on the experts when they make an error.

A Correction. Last week we published a picture taken at God's Lake and gave credit to Mr. Geo. Wiggins. This should have read, "Taken by Air Mechanic Fraser Marshall at Turnabout Lake."

Emma Goldman, the Little Mother

BY WILLIAM CHILD CURREY

LOVERS of liberty in every country of the world were saddened by the passing of Emma Goldman, a great and valiant spirit. By an ironical twist of fate, on the very week that unhappy Europe was plunged in the agony of unrestrained war, the woman who had devoted fifty years of her life that the sons of men might live in amity and peace died quietly in Toronto.

Some rare souls there are on whom the miseries of others bear so heavily that they are irresistibly impelled to cry protest and wage relentless war against those wrongs. Such a one was Emma Goldman. Poor and unknown, she came when a young girl from Russia to settle in New York State. While still in her teens she faced the tragedy of the five executions that followed upon the Haymarket riots in Chicago outraged her sense of justice and stirred her indignation.

Passionate and impulsive of nature, she was attracted to a group of young intellectuals who convinced her that anarchism was the answer to the world's wrongs. Ardently she embraced that philosophy, the most unpopular in America, and thereafter the course of her life was guided by unwavering devotion to its ideals.

In the stormy years that followed she faced arrest and persecution as her normal expectancy. Like a fierce and lambent flame her spirit glowed, her voice was ever raised on behalf of the weak and the oppressed. Misunderstood and reviled by those she fought for as well as those she fought against, she was for long the most hated person in the United States.

had seen, and some even accused that incorrigible woman of betrayal of the cause. Yet she lived to see her indictment confirmed in the eyes of the civilized world by the march of historic events.

While few of us are willing to concede the soundness of the doctrines that inspired Emma's life, all fair-minded people must pay honor to the dauntless courage and devotion to them by which she strove to make the Brotherhood of Man a reality.



DEAN AND MEDALLIST. Dean John Matheson, 38 years on Mathematics staff of Queen's, receives the 1940 Montreal Medal for "contribution to the honor of Queen's University".



LAURIE DACUK, one of the attractions in the Boris Volkoff Ballet which will present a program at Hart House Theatre, Toronto, on June 4th and 5th.

